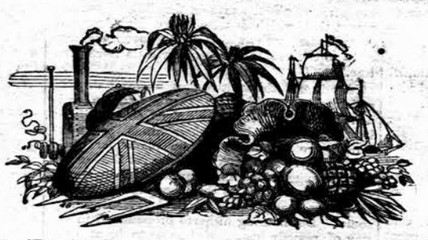
THE Bombay Guzr[illegible]



AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,463, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1862.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

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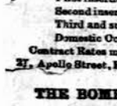
Postage to England in advance, Rs. 3 per annum vid Marseilles. Rs. 2-4-0 vid Southampton.

Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to 27, Apollo Street, Bombay. Letters for the publisher of the *Bombay Gazette*, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press* should be addressed to the Manager, 27, Apollo Street, Bombay.



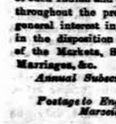
FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE fine Clipper Ship TALAVERA, A 1, 17 years, 1,160 Tons Register, a favorite Ship and well known for her rapid passages in the Calcutta trade, and having the greater portion of her Cargo on board, will positively sail before the 31st December.

For rate of Freight or Passage, apply to Captain BROWN on board, or to

COUPLAND & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th December 1862.



FOR LONDON.

To sail in January.

THE fine new Teak Frigate-built Ship STAR OF INDIA, A 1, 14 years, 1045 Tons Register, Commanded by H. MORRIS, late of the *Eastern Monarch* and *Earl of Balcarras*. Has first class accommodation for passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 20th October 1862.

FOR LONDON.

To sail on 10th January 1863, calling at Cannanore, if sufficient inducements offer.

MESSRS. GREEN'S favorite Passenger Ship the WINDSOR CASTLE, 1250 Tons, W. BROUGHTON PYCE, Commander. This fine vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 29th Oct. 1862.

FOR LONDON.

To sail about the end of February next.

MESSRS. GREEN'S new Clipper Passenger Ship, WALMER CASTLE, 1200 Tons, F. OXENDEN, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Families, and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars apply to

WALLACE & Co.

Bombay 1st November 1862.

FOR LONDON.

To sail about the 25th proximo.

THE fine A 1 Teak Frigate-built Ship COSPATRICK, 1,200 Tons register, J. A. ELMSLIE, Commander, has first-class accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars, plan of Cabins, &c., apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 10th December 1862. Agent.

FOR LONDON.

To sail about the 10th proximo.

THE fine A 1 Clipper built Ship CITY OF CARLISLE, 936 tons Register, N. PENTREATH, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bomay, 10th Dec., 1862. Agents.

FOR LONDON.

Taxil early in January. Will call on the Coast if sufficient inducements offer.

MESSRS. T. & W. Smith's Fine Ship GOSFORTH, ALEXANDER SHAW, Commander, carries an experienced Surgeon, and has excellent accommodation for passengers. Apply to Captain SHAW, or to

GREY & Co.

Bombay, 8th November 1862.

FOR RANGOON.

THE Barque CHINA to sail about the 25th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to Captain MIZZO on board, or to

WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd December 1862.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship SALSETTE, (1,900 Tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain H. T. DUNDAS, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on SATURDAY, the 27th December, at 3 P.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

1st Shipping day, Wednesday, the 24th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 15th December 1862.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office after any circumstances after 1 P.M., on Wednesday, the 24th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-Ship GANGES, (1,300 Tons and 500 H. P.,) Captain C. J. WATKINS, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 29th December, at 9 A.M., from Dungeness, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Friday, the 26th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any Chest of Opium left in the Ship on 26th instant.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 15th December 1862.

N.B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of Saturday the 27th Inst.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will despatch a Steamer to the Malabar Coast, calling at the usual intermediate Ports, on the 29th December.

For Freight, Passage, &c. Apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. & B. S. N. Co. (Limited.)

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

THE China Merchant Steam Navigation Company's New Steam-ship INDORE, J. A. BROWNE, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports, on the morning of SATURDAY, the 27th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Company's Office, Bombay Green.

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE,
Manager.

Bombay, 18th December 1862.

Steam to Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf.

THE Calcutta & Burmah Steam Navigation Company, (Limited) will despatch the S. S. KURRACHEE, as above, with Mails and Passengers, 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail. For Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. & B. S. N. Co., Limited.

Shippers are requested to take notice, that no cargo will be received on board, after the English Mail is signalled.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast-sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VAN WELLEN, Captain, will leave for the above Port, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 10 A.M. precisely.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast sailing first-class Steamship VICTORIA, G. AHNED, Commander, lately repaired efficiently and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers: her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 P. M. positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply to the Nasir Nabeebhoy & Co. Bazar Gate Street, Fort. Opposite to Motishaw's house.

Bombay, 24th December 1862.

Notices.

TRIP TO BASSEIN.—A Steamer plies between Tanna and Bassein every day high tide.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per ship *Natolia*, BUTLER, Commander, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods as they come to hand, failing which the same will be landed by the Captain at their expense and risk.

Captain Butler will not be responsible for the condition of any Packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

22nd Dec. 1862.

NOTICE.—THE CONSIGNEES OF GOODS by the Ship *James Pilkington*, wrecked in the Bay of Vessawah, are hereby informed that portions of the goods have now been recovered, and will be delivered over to parties claiming them on payment. Apply to Messrs. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE'S SONS, Apollo Street.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per Ship *Brandon*, Captain J. B. JOLLY, from London, are requested to send off Boats at once to the Ship and take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA & Co.,
Agents, Ship *Brandon*.

Bombay, 15th December 1862.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—It having come to the notice of the Directors that there are a number of shares purchased by different parties but they have not yet got them transferred on their own respective names. Such parties are requested to get the shares transferred on their own names within 8 days from this date to prevent confusion and delay in paying the Dividends on the dissolution of the Company.

NUSSERWANJEE D. BADHURJEE,
Manager.

Bombay, S. N. Co.'s Office, 17th December 1862.

NOTICE.—A General Meeting of the Shareholders of the BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY (Limited) will be held at our Office on MONDAY, the 5th Proximo, at 5 o'clock P.M., to receive the Annual Report and Balance Sheet.

W. NICOL & Co., Treasurers.

Bombay, December 20th, 1862.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received by the undersigned for the monthly shipment of about 300 tons Coal from the Elphinstone Bunder, to the Steamers of the C. & B. S. N. Co., from 1st Jan. to 31st May.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. & B. S. N. Co., Limited.

NOTICE.—TO SHIPMASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, &c. McCORMICK & Co., Ship Chandlers, Forwarding, and General Commission Agents, have commenced business at 15, Apollo Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Clare & Co.

Bombay, 29th Oct. 1862.

BRITISH HOTEL.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors of the late "British Hotel" having closed their business, take this opportunity respectfully to offer their grateful acknowledgments to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, and out-stations, for the kind support and patronage bestowed upon them for the time they conducted their late Establishment, and at the same time to solicit the favor, that such of their supporters as have bills still left unsettled with them will oblige them with an early remittance to enable them to finally close the accounts.

PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co.

British Hotel, Lane, Fort, 1st Dec. 1862.

NOTICE.—THE GREAT SUCCESS attending the sale of McCOMBIE & WRIGHT'S PIANOFORTES has led to the importation of spurious imitations. For the genuine article the public is requested to apply at No. 1, Church Gate. Price Rs. 600. Stands in perfect tune at concert pitch, and gives universal satisfaction.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

Houses &c. to Let.

TO LET.—From 1st January next, the Upper Floor of the House, No. 7, Medow Street, suitable for either Office, Business, or Dwelling. Apply to JACOB & Co., Fort.

TO LET.—A large and commodious Three-storied HOUSE, lately occupied by the British Hotel, situated within the Fort, in which there is a strong stone-built Safe for Treasure, and well adopted for a Bank or Mercantile Office, to meet the convenience of parties occupying any portion of the House can be let separately as a Merchant or Solicitor's Office. For particulars, apply to Messrs. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE'S SONS, Apollo Street.

THE LATE BOMBAY BANK PREMISES.—To Let, Third Story only, in whole or in parts according to agreement. Also Godowns on the ground floor.—Apply to Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Fort.

Bombay, 9th October 1862.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY SELLING OFF. MRS. McAULEY begs to inform the Ladies of Bombay and Outstations that on account of her having to change her residence she is selling off her stock of Millinery at reduced prices.

No. 28, Apollo Street, Fort.

NEW GOODS.

LATE MESSRS. ESPERANCE & Co.—The Cheapest and best Fitting Tailoring establishment and Woollen Warehouse.

Late E. & Co. have received per last Overland Mail, a supply of very superior West of England Cloths; Bedford Cords, &c. &c. Garments made of this article in a first rate style and at moderate charges. A large supply of the real Balmoral Bonnet and other goods too numerous to mention.

Also Black and Blue single Milled Wool Dyed Broad Cloths and Venetians, Black and Drab Alpaccas, White and Colored English made Shirts and Collars, Indian Ganze, Merino Vests and Pants, Black Silk Hats, Drab Felt Hats, Oxonian, Sclilian, and air chamber Oxonians, Travelling and Balmoral Caps, Gents White Kid Gloves, Swimming bags, Money belts and Overland trunks.

An endless variety of Piesse and Lubin's Perfumery, Brown Windsor Soap, Ambrosial, and Amon Shaving Soaps.

At Late E. & Co., have always on hand a large stock of Clothes, both heavy and light textures, Gentlemen leaving Bombay can be supplied with suitable Clothing at very moderate prices.

28, Apollo Street, Fort.

Wanted.

ALBERT MEDICAL AND FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Active Agents Wanted at Belgaum, Bhooj, Cambay, Ajmeer, Aurungabad, Dharwar, Ellichpoor, Gwalior, Hydrabad (Scinde), Indore, Jaulna, Jubbulpore, Julunder, Mhow, Nagpore, Sangor, Jhansi, and Jhoudpoor

Printed Forms of Application for Agency and Particulars as to Commission, &c., may be obtained from the Secretary.

C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

Bombay, 26th November 1862.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—A SHARE in the Fort Proprietary School. Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE.—The A 1 Iron Clipper Barque *Ellesmere*, thoroughly found and ready for Sea. For particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 25th November 1862.

FOR SALE.—EX-PALE OR YELLOW BAR SOAP, at Rupees one per Bar.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—The Salt Batty Field, called *Kandley*, situated at Chimboor in Salsette, containing by admeasurement about fifteen Beegas. For further particulars, apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM, of Pianoforte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by ROBERT COCKS & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor, Napoleon III.

Bombay Gazette Office.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE.—DOUBLE ROYAL COLUMBIAN PRESSES, in first-rate order.

Wrought Iron Cylindrical Ink Tables.
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand but in good condition.
Ink, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE AT THE GERMAN TOY DEPOT, No. 23, Byculla, opposite Nesbit Lane. READING LAMPS, ALBUMS FOR CARTE DE VISITES, &c. &c.

PRINTING PRESSES, Types of every variety. Brass Rules, Stands, Cases, for sale, together with all the material necessary to start and carry on a daily Newspaper as well as to execute Job-work. Apply to the undersigned. H. G. BRIGGS.

COPPER PLATE PRESS FOR SALE.—A NEW IRON COPPER PLATE PRESS, with Heater, Jigger, Fronting, Blanketing, Ink, Frankfort Black, Strong and Middle Burnt Oil, Whitening, Dabber, Leather, and Canvas, &c. For price, apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SALE at the Godown of the Bassein Sugar Company, (Limited.) No. 6, Tamarind Lane, Fort. Refined Sugar, of the following qualities:—

No. 1 at Rs. 5 per maund of 28 lbs.
,, 2 ,, 4½ do. do.
,, 3 ,, 4 do. do.

In bags of 14 and 28 lbs. each.

Bombay, 17th November 1862.

CHUBB'S BOXES FOR SALE.—Office Boxes, with Leather Portfolios and Velvet Board, forming Writing Desks, with Ink Pot and Pen Tray attached Also Paper and Cash Boxes of sizes. None are genuine unless there is Chubb and Son's signature with gold ink on them. Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH & Co., Bombay.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!

JUST ARRIVED Mahableshwar Potatoes of superior kind, in baskets, each containing four Maunds. Price Rs. 5½ per basket. Apply to Nesserwanjee Cowasjee Vachagandhy, opposite the General Post Office, Marine Street.

NOTICE.—The Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India is now prepared to register orders for Seeds to be received from England on, or about the 27th of April next.

Orders should be forwarded to the undersigned on, or before the 25th of January 1863.

The following is the Society's Retail Price List.

	Per lb. Rs. A.		Per oz. Rs. A.
PEAS.		Lettuce	1 4
Early Emperor	0 5	Parsley	0 4
Dixon's Favourite	0 5	Radish of sorts	0 6
Early Frame	0 5	Turnip ,,	0 6
Prince Albert	0 5	Cauliflower early and	
Harrison's Glory	0 8	late	2 0
,, Perfection	0 8	Cauliflower Walcheren	2 0
Napoleon	0 14	Cucumber long prickly	2 0
Champion of England	0 10	,, Stockwood	3 0
Veitch's Perfection	1 0	Nasturtium	0 4
No plus ultra	0 6	Asparagus	0 4
Mammoth Marrow	0 14	Seakale	0 4
Waterloo	0 8	Red Tomatoe	0 4
Green Marrow	0 8	Kohl Rabi of sorts	0 8
Bishops Dwarf	0 8	Brussels Sprouts	0 12
Blue Scimetar	0 4	Leek	0 12
Ringwood Marrow	0 4	Lavender	1 0
French Beans of sorts	0 10	Thyme	1 8
Windsor	0 8	Mustard	0 2
CABBAGE.	Per oz.	Cress	0 2
Drumhead	0 8	Water Cress	1 0
Sugar loaf	0 8	Vegetable Marrow	1 4
Red Dutch	0 10	Onions of sorts	0 6
BEET.		Spinach of sorts	0 2
Red Beet	0 10	Sweet Herbs	1 8
Cattel's Crimson	0 10	Mint	1 8
CARROTS.		Borecole	1 4
Long Orange	0 4	Capsicum	1 8
Early Horn	0 6	Fennel	1 8
Eadive	0 10	Marjoram	1 8
BROCOLI.		Sage	1 8
Granges Brocoli	1 8	Flower seeds at simi-	
Purple Cape	1 0	lar rates.	
Wilcove	1 2		
Mammoth	1 4		
Celery	0 12		

A deduction of 25 per cent. is made to members of the Society, the subscription to which is Rupees 15 a year.

For a hundred Rupees the Society sells a SELECT PACKET containing:

42 lbs. of Peas of sorts, 25 lbs. of Beans of sorts, 2lbs. Cress, 2lbs. Radish, 1lb. Spinach of sorts, 3lb. Mustard, 27 oz. of Cabbage of sorts, Borecole, Brocoli, Cauliflower, &c. &c., 8 oz. of Beet, 12 oz. Carrot, 1 oz. Celery, 3 oz. Endive, 6oz. Lettuce, 14 oz. Onions, 2 oz. Parsley, 2 oz. Leek, 4 oz. Salsify and Scorzonera 5 oz. Turnip, 3 oz. Parsnip, 1 oz. Corn-Salad, 1 oz. of Chervil, 1 oz. Chicory, 3 oz. Savoy, 1 oz. Cardoon, 2 packets of Melon Seed, 3 packets of Cucumber, 8 packets of Sweet Herbs, 2 packets Vegetable Marrow, and a packet of Annuals.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD,
Secretary to the Society.

Town Hall, Bombay, 5th Dec. 1862.

DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS HEALTH RESTORING, REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD.—Perfect Digestion, strong nerves, sound lungs, healthy liver, refreshing sleep, and functional regularity are speedily restored, without Medicine, Purging, or Expense, to the most disordered or enfeebled, by DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS HEALTH RESTORING REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, which removes indigestion (dyspepsia), habitual constipation, flatulency, acidity of the stomach, diarrhœa, dysentery, nervousness, biliousness, scarlatina and other fevers, sore throats, catarrhs, colds, influenza, hooping-cough, diphtheria, measles, Gastric and other fevers, noises in the head and ears, rheumatism, gout, impurities, eruptions, hysteria, neuralgia, irritability, sleeplessness, acidity, palpitation, heart-burn, headache, debility, dropsy, despondency, cramps, spasms, nausea and sickness, sinking, fits, cough, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, scrofula, tightness of the chest, pains at the pit of the stomach and between the shoulders, &c., atrophy or wasting away of the body in old and young.

Avoid Pills and Medicines; they invariably aggravate and perpetuate diseases; their annoyance, disappointment, and expense may be saved, and all Doctor's and Apothecary's Bills avoided by using Du Barry's Food, which, at a few pence per day, saves 50 times its cost in Physic, Cod liver oil, and all other remedies.

Certificate No. 36,418. We find it the safest remedy, Andrew Ure, M.D., F.R.S. Dr. Harvey; Dr. Wurzer; Dr. Shorland; Dr. Campbell.

We extract a few out of many thousand cures:

Cure No. 1,771, Lord Stuart de Decies of many years' dyspepsia. Cure No. 49,832. Mrs. Mary Joly, of Lynn, Norfolk, of fifty years' indescribable agony, from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness, and vomiting. Cure No. 47,121. Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of extreme nervousness, indigestion, gatherings, low spirits, and nervous fancies. Cure No. 64,816 The Rev. James T. Campbell, Fakenham, Norfolk, of indigestion, and torpidity of the liver. Cure No. 46,270. James Roberts, Esq., of Frimly, Surrey, of 30 years' diseased lungs, spitting of blood, liver derangement, partial deafness.

Packed in bottles with full Instructions; 1 lb. Canisters, 2-12; 2 lbs. Canisters, 4-8.

FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE & Co.
No 11, Forbes Street Fort, Bombay.

Books, &c. for Sale.

Will be ready on the 29th December,

In one handsome vol., cloth, containing upwards of 800 pages.

The Fourteenth Annual Publication

OF THE

Bombay Almanack

AND

DIRECTORY FOR 1863.

THIS DIRECTORY will contain a vast amount of information, useful alike to the European and Native Inhabitants of the Presidency, to Shipping Masters, Naval and Military Officers, and others.

It will contain a full account of the Eclipses for 1863, an account of the Christian and Native Feasts, Fasts, and Ceremonies. Native Holidays allowed by Government, correct Tide Tables for the year, Lists of the Members of both Houses of Parliament, the Members of the Indian Council in England, and the Legislative Councils in India, an account of the Public Offices, Hospitals, and Societies, the Army and Navy Lists for the Bombay Presidency corrected to the time of Publication, List of Sirdars in the Deccan, and in Sind, East Indian Financial Accounts, and a mass of information on Indian subjects, and useful Tables never before published. The list of Inhabitants in the Presidency has been revised with great care; and the whole Work will be found a reliable Book of Direction for the Presidency.

PRICE—*Per Copy, Rs. 6, Cash; Rs. 7, Credit.*

The ALMANACK will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom, direct, if required, at Rs. 8 per copy, Cash.

N. B.—The ALMANACK can be sent by post to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing, the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 7-8-0, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage unless a previous remittance be made, or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

ALSO, THE

Bombay Rupee Almanack

FOR 1863.

THIS ALMANACK contains, besides the usual European and Native Calendars, a large amount of useful matter and Tables of reference never before published.

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Introduction.
Principal Articles of the Calendar.—Chronological Cycles.
Ember Days, Fixed and Moveable Festivals Anniversaries, &c., Adjustment of the year, Eclipses.
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Asteroids or Telescopic Planets between Mars and Jupiter.
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The Sun's Semi-diameter, Horizontal Parallax, Radius, Vector, &c. &c.
Table of the Equation of Time for the year 1863, for Apparent Noon at Greenwich.
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List of the Native Months.
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Miscellaneous Information on Postal matters.
Rates of Postage on Packets of Books, Pamphlets, or Works of Art, posted for delivery in India, or for despatch by Steamer to the United Kingdom, Malta, Gibraltar, China, Ceylon, Mauritius, the Cape, Aden, Singapore, Penang, and Australia, with explanatory Instructions.
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THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH:—
Rules for the Transmission of Messages.
List of Offices now open, for the Receipt of Messages, with the number of Rates (or Rupees) chargeable for a Message of Sixteen Words.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company's Telegraph.
THE RAILWAY:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Time Table.
Table of Fares.
Staff of Officers, Traffic Department.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Time Table.
Staff of Officers, Traffic Department.
Sind Railway.
LIST OF EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN INHABITANTS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

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DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM
Dec. 24	Maharaj (s).....	Kidder.....	Malabar Coast 19 December.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Dec. 24	Telegraph (s).....	Shepherd.....	Surat.
	Elphinstone (s)	Taunton	Surat.
	Peerless	Flavin	Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Maharaj* from Malabar Coast.—Mr. Jamason; Mr. Sipg; Mr. Tucker; Captain Child; Mrs. Cartue, and a child; and 14 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Telegraph*, to Surat.—Mr. Foy; Mr. King; Mr. Robinson; and 100 natives.

Per Steamer *M. S. Elphinstone*, to Surat.—100 natives.

Port Clearance.

The Ship *James Lovesey*, Broad, bound to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, 24TH DECEMBER 1862.

For London.

City of Carlisle.—273 bags Sunnees, 409½ cwt., 302 bags Linseed, 453 cwt., Bhugwanjee Anundjee; 11 cases Cardamums, 27½ cwt. 14 lbs., Mahajun Varsee; 50 bags Kheroonee seed, 75 cwt., Pursi Khimjee; 50 chests Olibanum, 113 cwt. 1 qr. 6 lb., Ludha Wagjee.

Herefordshire.—53 bags Cotton, 6?8 cwt., S. and N. Nasabhoy; 1 case, Sundries, Hemmund Khaldas; 14 bags Cotton, 17 cwt., F. Chambers; 410 bundles Surseeseed, 205 cwt. 290 bundles Mustardseed, 145 cwt., Dewjee Muckany; 18 bags Coffee, 16½ cwt., F. Chambers and Co.; 31 cases Chandroos, 6?6 cwt., Goldsmid Chubaldass.

Gooforth.—378 packages Coffee, 46½ cwt., E. Boardin and Co.

Star of India.—110 cases Gum Olibanum 238½ cwt., Sallie Brothers.

For Liverpool.

Annot Lyle.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Mancockbhoy Bhugcobhoy; 2½ bales Cotton, 3½ cwt., Rustomjee Jamsetjee and Co.

Flying Venus.—105 bales Cotton, 376½ cwt. Pursotum Teray; 70 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., Goculdass Tejpall; 90 bales Cotton, 315 cwt., Bhoja Carrumsee and Co.; 80 bales Hemp, 280 cwt., Boondeedas Mooljee; 300 bags Linseed, 450 cwt. Goculdass Champsee and Co.

Harmonidas.—400 bundles Linseed, 225 cwt., Muljee Sowjee; 500 bales Cotton, 1,500 cwt., Framjee Cowrjee Sons and Co.; 400 bags Rapeseed, 600 cwt., Assoolt Mooljee; Loose Buffaloe Horns, 220 cwt., Hajee Jooma Natha.

Ellen Bates.—500 bundles Linseed, 250 cwt., Dhanji Maneck and Co.; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Rustom Stewart and Co.; 330 bags Rapeseed, 495 cwt., Soza Pinto and Co.

Belgravia.—80 bales Wool, 240 cwt., Shapoorjee S. Narielwalla.

Pallanova.—40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Nowrojee Ardaseer Dawver; 25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., B. C. Framjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Jairaz Ruttonsee and Co.; 4 cases bottled Beer, 16 cwt. dozens, G. S. King and Co.

Admiral Lyons.—73 bales Wool, 223 cwt., Mooljee Jeetha.

Sea Horse.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt.; 50 bales Cotton 175 cwt., Shamjee Hemraz and Co.; 65 bales Cotton, 227½ cwt., Mooljee Khimjee; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Otha Nanjee; 65 bales Cotton, 227½ cwt., Mooljee Jairaz; 30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Moorjee Cursondass; 130 bales Cotton, 455 cwt., Hormusjee Jamsetjee.

Sillery.—20 bales Cotton, 70 cwt., Sadajee Nanjee; 43 bales Cotton, 150½ cwt., Ranchore Megjee; 18 bales Cotton, 63 cwt., Juga Ladha; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Gangjee Nazyat.

Lord Byngham.—85 bales Wool, 105 cwt., Asapall Mooljee; 3 half bales Cotton, 3½ cwt., Furdoonjee Framjee.

Jalsour.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Hirjee Bhimsy and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Sewjee Nensy and Co.; 900 bundles Coir Yarn, 125 cwt., Topan Rodejee.

Kildare.—75 bags Linseed, 112½ cwt., Hemandass Bhchamall.

Indian Queen.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Khoobchund Bechurdas.

Clyde.—170 bags Linseed, 255 cwt., Mooljee Sowjee; 600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Jowraz Ramdass.

Charger.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., B. H. Camé; 140 bales Cotton, 490 cwt., Govind Hurry; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Trikumjee Valljee and Co.; 151 bales Cotton, 538½ cwt., Cursondass Madhowdass; 175 bales Cotton, 612½ cwt., Goculdoss Futtachund; 59 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Jaitha Ranjee.

Labradore.—51 bales Cotton, 178½ cwt., Pursotum Tarsee.

For Southampton.

Gunnet Salette.—4 cases C. Shawls, 87 pieces, A. H. Fenchie and Co.; 1 bundle P. Shawls, 5 pieces, Kalkunow Meherwan.

For Marseilles.

Steamer Salectte.—1 box True Pearls, Callandass Kirpersam.

For Suez.

Steamer Salectte.—30 packages Indigo, 76 l. mds., Hajee Ismail Abedin; 7 cases Indigo, 23½ cwt., Hajee Abdool Karim Bahmee; 2 bales Tea, 240 lbs., Meer Sameen Moses.

For Hongkong.

Steamer Indore.—6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., Futtabhoy Ameejee; 1 bundle Gands Horn Chips, ¾ cwt., Ebrem Woodin and Co.; 23 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jelam Pamil and Co.; 5 chests M. Opium 140 lbs. each, Cavalbhoy Jaichand; 1 leg Country Liquor, 35 gls., Forjunjee Dossabhoy; 37 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Framjee Dossabjee Mantry, and Co.; 20 chests M. Opium, [illegible]

Cotton Umbrella, 140 dozens, Ebram Noordin and Co.; Cases Genda Horns, 19 cwt., Abdool Hosen Cumroodin.

Steamer Ganges.—103 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Shamjee and Co.; 35 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dhanjee Khalukdina and Co.; 60 chests M. Opium, 132 lbs. each, Ruttonjee Eduljee; 21 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Rawagur Coovergur; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, H. and H. Shapoorjee & Co.; 9 chests M. Opium, 137 lbs. each, Cowasjee Cowasjee Bhabha; 12 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Rahimbhoy Dossa; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, F. Eduljee's; 3 packages E. Saffron, 75 lbs., Cama & Co.; 29 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dorabjee Pestonjee; 8 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Alladinbhoy Hubibhoy.

For Shanghai

Steamer Ganges.—64 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Hosen Mooney; 37 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cullianjee Nusserwanjee and Co.; 20 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Feoobhoy Khalukdina; 11 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cullianjee, Nusserwanjee and Co.; 28 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dinshaw Dadabhoy.

Steamer Indore.—6 chests M. Opium, 136 lbs. each, Framjee Framjee Cama; 2½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Moolchund Purnotum.

For Singapore.

Steamer Indore.—2 cases Sundries; 2 cases A. M. Piano, Cama.

Steamer Ganges.—1 package Saffron, 23 lbs., Cama Ramjee.

For Penang.

Steamer Ganges.—1 box Co.'s Rupees, 2,100 Rs. Forbes and Co.

For Calcutta.

Steamer Ganges.—1 chest Bombay Work Boxes, Dadabhoy Pestonjee; 1 chest Silk Piece Goods, 25 pieces, Shaik Mohmed Ashruff Lodiff; 1 chest C. Shawls, 14 pieces, Manockjee Rustomjee; 1 package E. Saffron, 26 lbs., Cama Rawjee; 2 cases China Silk Piece Goods, 168 pieces, Javurmull Dalsookey; 1 package Gall, 16 cwt., Cama Rawjee; 1 box Sundries, Mirza Mohmed Hosen,

For Galle.

Steamer Ganges.—67 boxes Co.'s Rupee', 402,000 Rs., Oriental Bank Corporation.

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 24.

Bannerman, Lieut. P. W., 1st Assistant O. G. G., for Central India, on leave, from Indore.

Galloway, Lieut. J., 13th Regt. N. I., on sick certificate, from Neemuch.

DEPARTURE.—DECEMBER 24.

Taylor, Lieut. Colonel, 2nd Light Cavalry, on leave, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Wednesday, 24th December 1862.

The 33rd Regt. the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow, also the Adjutant for the day.

Lieut. Lynch, 33rd Regiment, has obtained leave of absence from 23rd December 1862, to 26th March 1863, to proceed to Europe on private affairs.

Bombay, Thursday, 25th December 1862.

The 33rd Regt. the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow. The 18th Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer "SALSETTE" will be closed on SATURDAY, the 27th December, at 5 o'clock P.M. An After-Packet will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 6 o'clock P.M. No Registered Letters will be received for the After-Packet.

Weight under	*Vid Marseilles.*	*Vid Southampton.*
½ ounce	Rs. 0 6 0	.....
½ "	" 0 8 0	Rs. 0 4 0
1 "	" 0 14 0	" 0 8 0
1 "	" 1 0 0	" 0 8 0
2 "	" 2 0 0	" 1 0 0

The time for posting Letters on the days of departure of the Overland Mails has been extended one hour. When the Mail leaves at 8 P.M. Letters and Papers can be posted without extra fee up to 5 instead as before 4 P.M., and when the Steamer starts at 5 P.M. up to 2 P.M. instead of 12 noon as heretofore.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG, per P. & O. Company's steamer "GANGES" will be closed on SUNDAY, the 28th December, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 29th December.

Letters, &c., for AUSTRALIA will be despatched by this opportunity.

MAIL FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

The Mails for SINGAPORE and HONGKONG, per Steamer "INDORE," will be closed on SATURDAY next, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock A.M.

Letters, &c., sent by this opportunity are liable to Indian Inland Postage.

SCINDE MAILS.

The Mails for SCINDE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABASS, BUSHIRE, BUSSORA, and BAGDAD, per Steamer "CORINGA," will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

MAILS TO MUSCAT VIA KURRACHEE.

The Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *vid* Kurrachee, by the Mid-Monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat.

DATES OF DEPARTURE OF MAILS FOR SUEZ AND CHINA, DURING THE YEAR 1863.

To SUEZ AND ENGLAND		To GALLE AND CHINA.	
January.....	13th 28th	January.....	14th 29th
February	13th 28th	February	14th
March	13th 28th	March	1st 14th 29th
April	13th 28th	April	14th 29th
May	13th 24th	May	14th 29th
June	9th 24th	June	14th 29th
July	9th 24th	July	14th 29th
August	9th 24th	August	14th 29th
September	9th 28th	September.....	14th 29th
October	13th 28th	October	14th 29th
November	13th 28th	November.....	14th 29th
December	13th 28th	December	14th 29th

CALENDAR —— DECEMBER 1862.

First Quarter.....Sunday 28d. 4h. 35·4m. A.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun Fire Shot from
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Thur.	25	Christmas Day.	6 32	5 29	1 59	2 22	
Fri.	26	St. Stephen, M.	6 32	5 29	2 47	3 11	
Sat.	27	[Christmas.	6 33	5 30	3 34	3 57	
Sun.	28	1st Sunday after Innocents' Day.	6 33	5 30	4 19	4 44	
Mon.	29		6 34	5 31	5 12	5 54	Date 23rd Dec. Time—Sh. 6m. 43s.
Tues.	30	Silvester Day.	6 34	5 32	6 18	6 52	
Wed.	31		6 34	5 32	7 28	8 2	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Thursday 25th.—Sir Isaac Newton born, 1642.

Friday 26th.—The French landed at Bantry Bay, 1796.

Saturday 27th.—Rioters in Kingston, Jamaica, 1841.

Sunday 28th.—Thomas A'Becket suffered martyrdom in Benedict's Church, Canterbury, 1170.

Monday 29th.—

Tuesday 30th.—Capture of Ghent, 1708.—Chevalier de St. George died, 1765.—Treaty with Scindia, 1803.

Wednesday 31st.—First Charter granted to the East India Company, 1600.

TO CORRESPONDENCE.

EXPERIENCE—CALICUT. Very well deserved, but the party is not worth so much castigation.—Send us news.

JULIA GRANT complains of an order issued by the Colaba Company against allowing Pigs to be entertained at the Grant Buildings. We are sorry we cannot support Julia, even so far as to publish her letter. We are sorry farther that her taste is so low. The Pigs ought decidedly to be removed, and we trust Julia will find pleasanter neighbours, on whom to bestow her affections.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY

ADEN	Dec 18	KURRACHEE.....	Dec 13
AGRA.....	Dec 18	LAHORE	Dec 13
ALLAHABAD	Nov 20	LONDON	Nov 18
AUSTRALIA	Nov 26	MAURITIUS	Nov 12
ALEXANDRIA	Nov 25	MADRAS	Dec 19
BANGALORE	Dec 19	MALTA	Nov 28
COCHIN	Dec 16	MEERUT	Dec 18
CALCUTTA	Dec 16	OUDE	Dec 5
CAPE	Nov 20	PUNJAUB	Dec 13
CEYLON.....	Nov 29	PENANG.....	Dec 10
DELHI	Dec 15	RANGOON	Nov 13
FRANCE	Nov 20	SUEZ.....	Nov 13
HONGKONG	Dec 1	SINGAPORE	Dec 8

THE

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1862.

ON this morning of the great festival of the Christian Church, dedicated to joy and happy thoughts, we beg to wish our readers in particular, and mankind in general, Christian and Heathen, friends and foes, the good bad and indifferent all, a Merry Christmas, and, seven days hence, a happy New Year, and many returns, &c. &c.

Our Establishment heartily joins in these sentiments, and asks for the holiday, which by custom has become a right at this time. Our readers therefore will be so good as to take notice that they will have no *Bombay Gazette* to-morrow. This is a hard case for them; but they must see that there is no help for it. On Saturday morning, we shall re-appear and hope to make them happy again,—wiser, too, and better than ever.

THE return of the season which in England is so fondly associated with family reunions, brings to many a parent in this country, only a chilling sense of separation. There, daughters may be at boarding schools, grown up sons may be attending college, and younger ones may be at distant institutions; but at this season they almost all return to the paternal home, where their filial feelings are revived and their domestic ties strengthened, so that they go back to temporary exile with a deeper feeling than before of the difference between school and home, between strangers and their own kith and kin. At this season, so replete with endearing associations connected with the home of one's childhood, when the genial warm feeling within drives away the wintry outside cold, all the scattered members of the family endeavour to escape for a little from the entanglements of worldly business and join the family gathering, to revive the associations of early days, and renew feelings, which are apt to grow cold amid the toil and turmoil of the world's great workshop.

How sadly all this contrasts with the circumstances of Englishmen in India. Here the family relations are all disorganized. Most of those who have children are virtually bereaved of them. Fathers there are, with children at home whom they have never seen; and too many, both mothers and fathers, with only the memory, deep, loving, and painful, of little forms and features, and sweet voices, that exist no longer, but are changed to others which are to them all unknown, for photographs bring no real knowledge, and preserve no acquaintance with the growing and changing child. When parents and children survive the period of separation and meet again, either in India or England, strangers so far as actual acquaintanceship is concerned, might be substituted for either party, and the other would know no difference. There would be no conscious deprivation, no disruption of any felt tie. That was all inflicted and endured long ago. The feelings of the parents have been associated, not with the living forms of flesh and blood into which their children have developed, but with the sacredly cherished memories of endeared little beings around whom their hearts' affections were entwined in days long gone by, and with others, dimly perceived, into whom they have believed these to be growing, but who are not either in mind or body their true children, merely their own abstract conceptions of them, creations of their fond imaginings, which are too often found to be painfully unlike the reality.

English parents in India who have known the blessed reciprocation of those feelings with which the Creator has rivetted the connection between parent and child to which there is nothing akin among all the other workings of man's complex emotive nature, and are then separated from them to know them as children no more, are placed in circumstances for which the Creator has made no provision, no adaptation in human nature. Those, whose "little children" are "taken away from the evil to come," have, if their own hope is anchored in the heavenly deep, a strong consolation. They have *rest* in their trial. Profoundly sorrowful though they be, there is nothing vague, nothing uncertain, no painful perplexing consciousness of any remediable and yet unremedied evil either in their sorrow or in their hope, no misgivings about any mismanagement or misarrangements for which they are responsible, whereby the temporal or eternal well-being of their children is imperilled. The bereived, believing parent like the sorrowing King of Israel can say of the little one, not lost but gone before, *He will not return to me, but I shall go to him.* But when the parental instinct after it has been awakened and has become strong, is deprived of its object while that object is still among the living, there is a felt incongruity and a subjective operation of the craving and unsatisfied heart which is injurious to the emotive being. The impatient and pleasure loving find new objects to divert their attention from the void, and thereby blunt one of their strongest and best feelings, to the permanent deterioration of their moral nature. In the more sober minded and thoughtful, the strong feeling preys upon itself, producing a state of unrest,—of morbid dissatisfaction with present circumstances, scarcely less injurious. In plain speech: some become heartless, and others become discontented, alternating between India and England as necessity or inclination may rule, to the injury of their own and their children's worldly interests, and with little real benefit of any kind either to themselves or them; for they cannot make a *home* for them during a brief sojourn as mere visitors in England, with perhaps straightened means; while they may seriously interrupt that education, the obtaining of which was one chief object of their separation.

When those who were sent away as little children return as men, with appointments in the government service, and their parents are still living to welcome them back (a rare case!) how seldom does the future afford any compensation for the past. The young men are generally sent away to their work before they and their parents have become really acquainted; or have learned to enjoy each others society as they do that of friends not related to them; and it rarely happens that the tie rudely and unnaturally disrupted in childhood is ever really renewed again.

That the case of the parents is painful no one will dispute; but how fares it with the all but orphaned children in the long intervals between infancy and manhood. Sent away before their feelings had become associated with such distinct impressions of the individuality of those who awakened them, as to be inseparable from the recollection of them, they soon lose all real, influencing remembrance of their absent parents. Those separated from all the scenes and associations of their childhood before the age of five or six, may recollect their parents, but it is a dry, unaffecting recollection of their persons, dissociated from all those warm affections of childhood, which no longer exist, having of necessity died out in the absence of their objects and of everything that might tend to keep them up. If any impressions do remain of parental love, and of all the sweet influences that surrounded their childhood, they are not things of memory, nor can they be called up by the sound of a parent's name nor even by the sight of a mother's picture. If anything of them remains, it is in the imagination, among those scintillations of glory which come down with the memories of childhood like light from another world. Those in whom ideality is strong, may have waking or sleeping visions of dreamy bliss in a forgotten past, of loving eyes that can look into their souls, and of voices sweeter than music, that speak away all sorrow and make their hearts thrill as with a momentary feeling of the comfort "of one whom his mother comforteth." But all they *know* of life has a different aspect. All their real experience, and all the influences that impress their every day existence and mould their characters, are those of the big boarding school, of an ungenial, hard, money making world, in which if Milton had been reared in ignorant unconsciousness of a real home of parental love, he might have been the efficient Latin Secretary of Cromwell, but he could not have been the author of Paradise Lost.

Nothing we are convinced can compensate children for the loss of their parents before their filial instincts have been fully developed. No friend or relative can occupy the place of a parent. As we believe the parental feeling to be *sui generis*, so we believe also the filial instinct to be altogether peculiar, unresolvable into veneration, attachment, or any other acting or actings of man's emotive nature, simple or complex, an instinct that must remain latent in the unknown depths of the heart, unless called into conscious life and action by that parental instinct of which it is the responding counterpart. The loss to those in whom it is allowed to remain unawakened is great and irreparable. There is a barren spot in their emotive being which no relative or connection, no teacher or trainer can cultivate,—a defect in their moral development which no culture can remedy. They are in the unseen world of feeling like one in the material world defective in the perception of color, who can perceive all the rays in the bow of heaven, except that which invests every high tree and every little herb with its mild loveliness, and gives to the verdant, grassy earth its refreshing hue.

We do not think it useless to dwell on the evils incident to Europeans with families, resident in this country; for unless these evils be kept prominently before their minds, great exertions are not likely to be made for their removal. We read with deep interest the lamentations, suggestions and propositions, appearing every now and then in the newspapers. These shew how deeply the evil is deplored, at least by some. But nothing hitherto propounded in the way of remedy has seemed to us to be at once practicable and suited to meet the difficulty.

SINCE the days of the great Philanthropist Howard, prisons and prison discipline have been undergoing important improvements. The buildings themselves have been constructed generally with some regard to comfort in their arrangements, and to the health of the inmates in their location and up-fitting. Various experiments in their internal management have also been attempted; we have had the solitary system in a few cases acted upon; but evidently with no prospect of its recommending itself to general adoption. We have, then, had the silent system proposed, in which the prisoners are prevented from vocally communicating with each other; but it also has failed to obtain any thing but a mere trial in any quarter.

The great reason of the failure or turdy reception of these and similar plans of prison discipline, is, that they are not at all positive, but entirely negative in their nature. They try to repress evil, but do nothing to implant good. They thus do violence to the nature and constitution of man, and consequently can never succeed. If such treatment tends at all to lead the persons who are subjected to it to any moral improvement, if it serves to make them in any degree better members of society, it is merely by inducing a fear of the consequences of crime, not by instilling a love of right, of correct conduct on its own account. Now, the improvement here produced on the subjects of punishment is evanescent if not ultimately unfavorable to moral health; and the benefit to society is exceedingly trifling; it will be nulified by the first occurrence of any considerable temptation, any inducement to crime which presents a reasonable prospect of immediate and tangible gain.

Hitherto no system of prison discipline has aspired to any thing higher than what we have said those proposed improvements have achieved, they have all been so framed as simply to work on the fears of the subjects, the whole dependence for improvement has been on external appliances,—on diet, on peculiarities of dress, on hard labor, on scourgings and tread mills, &c. We do not disapprove of such modes of treating offenders, but we say that when, as is generally the fact, they are left entirely or nearly so to themselves, their operation is anything but favorable to individual improvement or to the benefit and safety of society. Their only tendency is to ingender bitter and revengeful feelings against constituted authority. They degrade the subject in his own view;—they make him desperate, and so make him tenfold more the child of evil than he was before, ready, as soon as he has opportunity and sufficient temptation, to act over again the deeds of dishonesty and violence which made him amenable to punishment. Hence, we account for the astounding fact that the greater number of crimes is always found to be committed by old hands—by ticket-of-leave-men, or by those who have been repeatedly in prison before.

We can say little what sort of punishments are awarded to criminals, only we would have them entirely divested of harshness and cruelty, we would have them to be laborious, suited to the strength and constitution of the patient, and at the same time of a remunerative character to the prison or penitentiary. The prisoners should have as little unemployed time on hand as possible, that thus whilst suffering, they might also be acquiring habits of application and industry. But we would by no means rest here, we would not be at all satisfied by the effect of bodily restraint and exertion, we would have superinduced a large and systematic attention to the internal state of the man—to the intellectual improvement of the unhappy individual. We would have a reasonable portion of his time devoted to learning according to his previous acquirements. Some individuals might require to be set to the very first lessons in reading, others would be found in various states of advancement, but for whom there would be no difficulty of finding fitting subjects of study. Then all should have lectures addressed to them setting forth clearly the principles of moral conduct, and the advantages for time and eternity of proper acting. The prison should thus become a school of science and morality, there should be both outward and inward training, healthy exercise for the body, and useful instruction for the mind. Till these two elements are fully combined punishment will never reach its proper end, the improvement of the criminal; and the good and security of society; till then our criminals will be more and more hardened, we go from evil to worse until they are by violence deprived of life, or in the providence of God disappear from the stage of this world. O, then, for a second Howard who will take up the mental improvement of poor prisoners, as the first took up and pursued with effect the material improvement of their habitations and general state.

In the meantime, we would suggest to our Magistrates and Judges, as a matter worthy of their immediate attention, as a practical improvement of what we have now said, that in each of our local prisons and houses of correction, a proper library for the use of all who are able to use them should be provided. The only books that are now accessable to any one in these houses are the Bible and Book of Common Prayer. These are no doubt most excellent; but few criminals are disposed, except at seasons of Divine Service, to have recourse to them. There should, then, be a much greater, yea, an inviting supply of mental food. The prisoners should, besides, be encouraged to peruse the books thus supplied by certain indulgences or rewards. A vast deal of good might thus be done at a very small expense, till something more radical and systematic could be attended to.

There is one other idea in reference to the management of offenders which we would take this opportunity of presenting to those who are conservators of the public peace. It is in reference to the fact that, when a man's term of imprisonment is concluded, he is turned out without any regard to his future prospects, no inquiry is made by the authorities as to whether or not he has any means of providing for himself, hence it often happens that the poor creature has not the means of obtaining a morsel of food or a night's lodging. He has no friend to whom he can apply, no one who can or will take him by the hand to introduce him into a situation in which he might support himself, even though he has all the inclination that could be desired to live honestly, and pursue the paths of industry. In such circumstances, what is he to do? His own exertions are unavailing, the door of charity is shut upon him, as nobody knows him, and what any one could learn regarding him is not satisfactory. He cannot live on air, so, as he has no sympathy from the more correct and respectable members of society, he is in a manner forced to have recourse to the more unscrupulous and disorderly, who live on the gains of unrighteousness. The consequences are obvious. He is hurried on to some act of transgression, and again incurs the penalties of the law. We could mention many instances of this kind which have come under our own observation, one of which we have heard; but it is unnecessary, the fact is so apparent. To relieve such persons, to keep them out of the hands of sharpers, such as would lead them into acts of violence, a small fund for their use should be provided, or rather an asylum established for their reception and protection till they may be properly situated, till they can be put in the way of honestly providing for themselves. In a Christian community such as ours, and under a parental Government such as ours professes to be, there should not, and we hope, there soon will not, be any occasion for individuals thus falling again and again from the paths of rectitude and becoming pests to society.

WE hear that the Honorable Mr. Tristram is to ask leave at the next meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council to introduce a Bill for the disposal of the dead in the Town and Suburbs of Bombay.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

CALCUTTA.

24th December.

Government Paper Four per Cent., five Rupees and quarter to half discount.

Five per Cent., five to five Rupees and quarter premium.

Five-and-half per Cent., twelve to twelve Rupees and quarter premium.

Exchange on London, first class credits, two shillings and three farthings.

Freights to London, dead weight fifty-two shillings and six pence to seventy-five shillings.

Jute, ninety-seven shillings and six pence to one hundred shillings.

Seeds, ninety-five to ninety-seven shillings and six pence.

Grey Shirtings, fourteen by thirteen seven pounds, forty inch, six rupees and eight annas per piece.

Madapollams, thirteen by eleven three pounds, thirty-two inch, two Rupees and fifteen annas per piece.

Mule Twist, number forty, good seconds, eight annas and three pie per morah.

Market for piece goods firm, demand improving.

Market for Twist advancing, fair demand.

LOCAL.

THE Mails for Singapore and Hongkong per Steamer *Indore*, will be closed on Saturday next, the 27th instant, at eleven o'clock A.M.

Letters, &c., sent by this opportunity are liable to Indian Inland Postage.

THE MAN KHIMJEE, now under sentence of death, is *not* to be executed,—the Governor in Council having commuted the capital sentence into one of transportation for life. In this way, justice is satisfied, and humanity not offended by an execution, of which *some*, however erroneously, would have doubted the propriety.

THE following notification was issued last night in a *Government Gazette Extraordinary*:—

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

LEGISLATIVE.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 29 of an Act passed in the 24th and 25th years of Victoria, Chapter 67, entitled the "Indian Councils Act of 1861," His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has been pleased to nominate H. L. Anderson, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, to be an additional Member of his Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,

H. L. ANDERSON,
Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 24th December 1862.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 24th Dec., 1862.

BROACH.—Fine, S.W. light.

BULSAR.—Fair, morning and evening cool.

CANNANORE.—Fair N.E. Ther. 79.

COCHIN.—Cloudy. Ther. 79.

GOA.—Cool, wind light from East.

KOLAPORE.—Fair, light N.E.

KURRACHEE.—Fine, N.E. cool.

MADRAS.—Cloudy, N.W. Ther. 79.

PAUMBEN.—Light, N.E. Ther. 79.

SURAT.—Fair, morning and night cool.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—24TH DEC.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.—Davidass Pandoorung was brought up, charged with dishonestly receiving and retaining stolen property, knowing or having reason to believe the same to be stolen.

Mr. Shewsunker appeared for the prisoner.

Mr. James Bruce Hennell, the prosecutor, deposed,—I am a Lieutenant in H. M.'s 18th Regiment, Bombay Native Infantry, and reside in a tent in the lines on the Esplanade. I know the prisoner at the bar. I have frequently seen him going about the lines carrying glass for sale. On the 1st of December last between the hours of eight and nine A.M., I saw this gold watch and chain, with this gold cross bar and cross, and a small gold key shaped in the middle with a gold knot, and a gold whistle in the shape of a dog's head on a table in my centre tent. Between nine and ten I found the watch and chain and appendages missing. I made a report to Mr. Forjett. Last evening I received information, in consequence of which I went to another tent, and sent for the pris

point, we have in this case, better evidence than is usually forthcoming in this Court. Mr. Collett personally superintended the entire packing of the carriage in London, and saw the case after it had been conveyed to the docks and placed alongside the ship for shipment;—he states that it was packed very carefully and securely, and on this point his testimony is corroborated by that of other witnesses. The case was removed from the hold and placed in the boat, without any accident occurring, and the tindal and the muccadum swear that it was removed from the boat at the Custom House and placed on the truck, which conveyed it to the factory, also without any mishap. It has been suggested that the injury might have been done, while the case was being conveyed from the ship to the bunder, but this, from the evidence, I consider to be almost impossible. This was a heavy and a bulky case and when once put on board the boat it could not have been moved until it was being taken out at the bunder, the evidence is that it was removed without any accident, but supposing that while being so removed, the tackle broke and it fell, the bottom of the case would have been stove in, not the top and the two sides, moreover there is the evidence of Captain Dixon, who states that a fall would only have fractured the carriage, whereas in addition to the fractures it was very much chafed, and that the chafing did not appear to have been recent. I think therefore that it is clear that the injuries were sustained on board the ship. The next question is, what caused these injuries. Mr. Cleveland contended that it was the duty of the plaintiff to shew that they were caused by bad stowage and that he had not done so, and he drew attention to the words in the bill of lading "not accountable for breakage." I deny the correctness of this proposition. It is impossible for the consignee of goods, who has not seen the stowage of the cargo, to prove affirmatively that it was improperly stowed, it is sufficient for him to make out a *prima facie* case to shew that the injuries must have been caused by negligence, and it is then for the Captain to absolve himself from his liability—the words "not accountable for breakage," relieve the Captain from liability for any injury, the result of mere accident, but not from the consequences of his neglect. The evidence on behalf of the plaintiff shews that there must have been a very heavy weight bearing on the top and sides of the case, which pressed in both the deal case and zinc lining. Mr. Byne, (who did not hear the evidence of the Captain and Mate) describes the injury to the roof of the carriage, as if a small but heavy package had been placed on a small portion of the surface of the top of the carriage, the weight of which forced in the case and lining, and flattened and fractured the roof. Captain Dixon says that cases containing carriages are always stowed on the upper portion of the cargo, and that nothing but very light goods ought to be placed on the top,—that piece goods would be too heavy to be so placed, and that he would not stow any thing heavier than piece goods or goods of a like description on the *sides*, as any heavier cargo would be likely to knock against and break the case, during the rolling and pitching of a ship at sea. The tindal of the boat says he was on the deck of the ship when the cargo, which was next to the case was removed, and that boxes containing copper were stowed on the starboard side of the case, this is denied by the Captain and Second Mate, who state that the boxes of copper formed a platform on which the case rested, and that they did not rise above the level of the bottom of the case. Both the Captain and second Mate having joined the ship in London, after the cargo was stowed have no personal knowledge of the stowage, except from what they saw, while the cargo was being delivered; they both admit that a small package of dry goods was placed on top of the case, but that with this exception, the space between the case and the deck was clear; they also state that another case also containing a carriage was stowed at one end of this case, that, at the other end were stowed some boxes, the contents of which they do not know and piece goods on the starboard side, but the Mate is not prepared to say that some of these boxes did not extend to the starboard side of the case also. No evidence has been given on behalf of the defendants as to the weight and contents of the boxes which were stowed on the top and at the end, and for aught we know to the contrary they may have contained copper or some other metal. From the observations which fell from Mr. Cleveland, I was led to expect that it would be contended on behalf of the defendant, that the injuries were caused by the dangers of the sea, but this defence, if it was intended to be relied upon, has been properly abandoned. The Captain says that he had "more than ordinarily rough weather," but it was certainly only such as every ship ought to have been prepared to have encountered on the passage from England; in some parts of the ship, the Captain says the cargo had shifted, but not that portion of it which was near this carriage. To sum up the evidence—a case containing a carriage, strongly packed is landed from the ship, with the top and the two sides stove in, apparently by the pressure of some heavy weight; in the opinion of Captain Dixon it would not be proper to stow heavy goods next to such a case, the ship has met with some bad weather, but certainly not worse than the Captain might have expected to have encountered and which he might and ought to have been prepared for; a package is placed on the top and boxes are stowed on one side and probably on two sides of the case so as to the contents and weight of which there is no evidence,—to what other conclusion can I arrive but that the boxes were too heavy to be placed next to this case, that it was their weight pressing against the case during the rolling and pitching of the ship, which has caused the injuries described. There was only one package on the top of the case and this shews that the opinion which Mr. Byne had formed, as to the cause of the injury to the roof of the carriage, viz., that it was a heavy parcel pressing on a small surface, was correct. Upon the whole of the evidence, I am of opinion, that there has been negligence in the stowing of the cargo and that the plaintiff is entitled to a verdict. The only other question to be decided is as to the amount of damages—no evidence has been given by the plaintiff as to the invoice or the cost price of the carriage, but there is evidence, that if it had arrived in good order, it would have relized 2,200 rupees, and the plaintiff seeks to recover the difference between that sum and Rupees 1,50, the net proceeds of the sale by auction, less commission and survey fee, or Rupees 650, having abandoned Rs. 150 for the purpose of bringing the case within this Court; whether this is the correct measures of damages, I other words, whether the plaintiff is entitled to the profit which he would have made had the carriage arrived in good order, or only to be re-imbursed, the money which he is out of pocket, appears to me to be a doubtful question, but as no authorities have been called to aher that the plaintiff is not entitled to the full amout which he claims, I give a verdict for that sum, reserving leave to the defendant to move to reduce the damages, if so advised."—*Verdict for plaintiff Rupees 500, and costs.*

The Court rose at twenty minutes to 6 o'clock; and will not resume business until Monday, the 5th of January 1863.

INDIAN.

BENGAL.

ANOTHER Rajah of some celebrity has just expired in the Punjab—viz., Rajah Tej Sing of Lahore, whose death occurred on the 4th instant. This makes the third Rajah who has died in such rapid succession of each other in the Punjab, the other two being the Rajah of Puttiala and the Rajah of Keonthul.—*English-man, Dec.* 15.

THE SCHISM IN INDIAN CATHOLICISM.

THE unceasing differences which have existed for nearly the last quarter of a century between the Irish and Portuguese Roman Catholic clergy in India have, we are told, terminated. It was announced yesterday morning in all the Roman Catholic Churches in Calcutta that the Vicar Apostolic of Bengal had received a communication from one of the Cardinals at Rome, to the effect that the Goanese clergy were under the spiritual control of the Archbishop of Goa, and that all the missions would, in consequence, be under the authority of that prelate. At the same time the Archbishop had undertaken to provide European clergy for this Diocese, so that the present arrangement would not in any way be interfered with. The impediment which had hitherto existed in Catholics being prevented, under pain of excommunication, from minding the schismatic churches was now removed, and that marriages must be celebrated at churches belonging to each parish; and the same with regard to the baptism of infants.—*Id.*

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.—DEC. 12TH, 1862.
[BEFORE MR. JUSTICE WELLS.]

Atchie, Stewart & Co. vs. Gladstone, Wylie & Co

Mr. Eglinton, on behalf of the plaintiffs in this case, applied for an order that they be at liberty to produce the original papers, accounts, and documents on which they relied in support of their claim when the cause came on for settlement of issues instead of, as usual, on presentation of the plaint.

It appeared that the plaintiffs are merchants at Bombay, where the documents in question, forming a correspondence of very great length, now are; and it was submitted that although under the first paragraph of section 39 of the Civil Procedure Code, it seemed operative upon a plaintiff to produce the documents on which he relied, on presenting the plaint, yet that, under the circumstances, and to avoid delay, the plaint might be filed in the first instance without having the documents attached to it, and that the latter at the hearing of the cause might be received in evidence under the discretionary power vested in the court in the last paragraph of the section alluded to.

Mr. Justice Wells.—I am of opinion that the plaintiffs must, on presenting their plaint, produce in Court the originals of the documents relied on by them in support of their claim. I have no discretion in the matter. The terms of the Act are imperative and not remissive, that on the plaint being presented any written document relied on by the plaintiff as evidence of the claim must be produced. The provision is a wise one, especially with reference to the administration of justice in this country. It is intended to tie parties down to the case they make when they first come into court, and I altogether adhere to the views on the subject which I expressed some time ago, and which are reported in the first number of the *Indian Jurist*. In the present case it said that the application is obviously made for, and to avoid delay, which is very probably the case, but I am bound by the wording of the Act and cannot therefore treat the question as one of expediency, one consequence of doing which would probably be to have the Court inundated with applicae Court would allow. Of course it is open to the plaintiffs to adopt that course if they choose, but I am quite clear that under the circumstances I should not allow the documents in question to be given in evidence. It appears that they are at Bombay, and the parties there representing the plaintiffs who must be supposed to know the Act, should have forwarded them with the other papers they have sent here for the purposes of the suit Where a plaintiff can satisfy me at the hearing that some document, on which he desires to rely, was not presented with the plaint because he was ignorant of its existence at that time, or in any similar case, I would probably allow it to be used in evidence, but the facts here are very different, and this application must consequently be refused.—*Id.*

SIND.

NAVAL.—We learn that H. M.'s steamer *Victoria* left on Saturday, for the Mekran Coast, with Mr. Walton, Superintendent of the Mekran Telegraph, on board. The *Victoria* will be engaged in taking soundings of the coast as far as the Persian Gulf. H. M.'s gunboat *Hugh Rose*, we are likewise informed, has also been placed at the disposal of Mr. Walton.

The *Hornet*, 28 guns, of H. M. R. N., has been in port for a few days past.—*Our Paper, (Kurrachee,) Dec.* 16.

METEOR.—A large meteor, which descended seemingly in the direction of Ghizree Heights, was noticed on Sunday evening a few minutes after six o'clock. It looked like a large rocket, and was followed by a long train of sparks. It was however unaccompanied by any detonation.—*Id.*

THE REVENUE SURVEY.—We learn that Major Francis, of the Tanna Survey, who came from Bombay in the *Coringa* on the 30th ultimo, is to be employed in assisting the operations of the Revenue Survey Department, Upper Sind, which it is expected will be closed this season.—*Id.*

THE LATE MR. BETHCOME.—We are indebted to the *Sindian* for reminding us, that in our account of Mr. Bethcome's death, we omitted to mention that although the deceased was in Mr. Dunolly's employ when the lamentable accident occurred, yet the service on which he was at the moment engaged was that of Government, and we cordially unite with our contemporary in his appeal to the authorities, for the grant to the aged parents of the unfortunate deceased, of some gratuity that will help them to eke out the remainder of their existence. The father, as we have already mentioned, is a centenarian; the mother nearly seventy years old; both depended entirely on their son for support; they are not it is true, yet in utter destitution; that is to say, they are not starving, but still the little they have will soon be exhausted, and then must come beggary, or death. The case clearly shows the need there is in Kurrachee of an institute like the one suggested in our paper of to-day.—*Id.*

SOLDIERS' CHRISTMAS GAMES.—The military of most stations in India have had their sports and games of late. The Poona garrison was extremely jolly a month or so back, as the reader who perused the account of the doings in our columns will recollect. Our esteemed Ferozepore correspondent sketched off in his usually graphic manner, in the last letter with which he favoured us, the amusements among the 7th Royal Fusiliers. From the *Lahore Chronicle* we borrowed, the other day, the shooting matches in which H. M. 19th participated in conjunction with the 1st Punjab Volunteers. We hear privately from Mooltan that the gallant 101st, now on their way to Rawul Pindee, amused themselves hugely during the races which recently came off at that station. The *Allahabad Gazette* just to hand, gives us an account (for which we hope to find room in our next number) of the fête given by the Allahabadites to H. M. 90th Light Infantry, previous to that corps departure for Meerut. On every side of us, in fact, the military have had or are having fine times of it: it is only in Kurrachee that they venture upon nothing more exciting than cricket. This monotonous state of things must be broken in upon, and Christmas week seems to us a propitious period for doing so. We therefore beg to urge upon the leading members of the garrison the propriety of getting up two or three days' sport for their men. In addition to private donations by the officers, the Canteen funds may be made to contribute, for unless the regulations on the subject have been altered quite lately, appropriations from this fund for providing sources of amusement for the men are sanctioned by Government. The citizens of Kurrachee, we feel confident, will also join cheerfully in aiding in this good work. The circulation of subscription lists among the community will secure a handsome sum to be distributed among the successful competitors, and to assist in defraying the unavoidable incidental to these games. We trust that these May hints will be favorably received both by our military and civilian friends, and that in a couple of issues hence we shall have the pleasure of announcing the stewards under whose direction the sports will be carried on, and the programme of amusements they may fix upon for the occasion. We had some excellent games last year, in the month of October, under the patronage of Major General Cunyngiame, and we see no earthly reason why we should not have others this year under the patronage of Major General Green.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICES FOR MEETING OF COUNCIL ON SATURDAY, THE 20TH DAY OF DECEMBER 1862.

The Honorable Mr. Campbell moves for leave to bring in a Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the office and duties of Administrator General in this Presidency.

The Honorable Mr. Pycroft introduces, and moves the first reading of, the following Bills:—

1. A Bill to enable Subordinate Magistrates of the 2nd Class to take cognizance of offences under Section 174 of the Penal Code.

2. A Bill to extend provisions of Act XXII. of 1855.

3. A Bill for investing certain Courts in the Presidency of Fort Saint George, either wholly or in part, with the jurisdiction exercised by Courts of Small Causes established under Act XLII. of 1860.

The Honorable V. Sadagopah Charloo introduces, and moves the first reading of a Bill to make better provision for the protection and due appropriation for the purposes for which they were made, of all Hindu and Mahomedan Religious Endowments.

JOHN D. MAYNE,
Dy. Secy. to Govt. Legislative Department.
—*Times, Dec.* 19.

HIGH COURT—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

18th November 1862.
Present—Sir C. H. SCOTLAND, *C. J.*, and Sir A. BITTLESTON, *J.*

A Magistrate is not bound to proceed with a criminal charge in respect of any matter involved in and affecting the merits, of a Civil suit still pending.

Mr. J. W. Branson, moved for a Rule nisi for a Mandamus directed to T. G. Clarke, Esq. Magistrate of the Town Police Court, Madras, to take the necessary information of P. Varadarajooloo Naidoo and to try his complaint against Emberooman Sawmy.

The application was made on the affidavit of the complainant, Mr. Henry Julius Brockman, Attorney, and Mr. Thomas Cunningham Clarke, an articled Clerk in the service of Messrs. Boyson and Miller. In that affidavit, Vardarajooloo stated in effect. On the 24th July 1862, Emberooman Sawmy came and told him I wanted money. "27th July 1862, he came and said one Ummunthall was willing to lend 2,000 Rs. on my Pro-Note to him. ProNote given dated 26th July 1862, (27th Sunday.) I waited 2 or 3 days, no money, saw *Shunmooga Soondara* 31st July, Shunmooga said he promised to call next day. Frequently applied to him, without effect. 18th September I applied to Major Bell, he referred me to Mr. Clarke. 19th, applied to Mr. Clarke, he said he would consult Major Bell. 20th, Mr. Clarke very much engaged. 23rd, Instructed Attorney to apply for summons. Mr. Clarke said, would issue after sessions. 24th September, Letter of Demand for return of note. No reply. 20th October, 2 or 3 days after sessions applied again to Mr. Clarke, said too busy, come another day. 21st, Went again, busy, could not see him. 25th, Went again, again referred to Major Bell. 28th, Major Bell *refused* summons. 3rd November, Went with Clarke, Junior. 6th November, and told Mr. Clarke that Major Bell refused; where upon summons ordered, returned 6th November, Mr. Clarke refused to go into the matter on the ground that action pending. Informed that Emberooman endorsed after 24th September to Ruthna and Ruthna has sued me, final disposal. 20th January 1863 never received consideration. Advised Mr. Clarke in error. Mr. Clarke, Junior, said he went with Vardarajooloo for summons, and Mr. Brockman said that he applied for summons, that Mr. Clarke said he was very busy, to wait till sessions over, that on the 6th November he attended for Vardaragooloo, that Emberooman appeared by his Counsel A. Branson, Esq., that after he had stated the case and before evidence the Magistrate said he could not proceed as a civil action was pending touching the note, that Mr. Brockman urged that action by 3rd party; was no reason why charge should not be entertained? but that the summons was dismissed.

Mr. Branson submitted that the Magistrate having issued the summons which was in effect for obtaining a valuable security on false pretences and having entered upon the investigation, was bound to proceed with it.

Chief Justice. We think there is no ground for this application. No authorities have been cited, and we must decide on our recollection of the principles and cases governing the subject. No doubt a Mandamus is the proper remedy where a Magistrate declines or refuses to exercise jurisdiction from whatever cause whether wilful [illegible] an erroneous interpretation of the law? But it is an invariable rule not to grant the Writ unless it is quite clear that there has been a declining of jurisdiction. Because it is a high prerogative Writ, and may put parties to expense, and ought not therefore lightly to issue. The question is do the facts before the Court show any declining of jurisdiction on the part of the Magistrate? We think not. There is a charge made as far back as September by Vurdarajooloo against Emberooman Sawmy for having fraudulently induced him to deliver to him (Erambooloo) a Promissory Note. Vardarajooloo appears to have been in want of money, and in order to obtain this he gives Emberooman Sawmy the Promissory Note, the amount of which Emberooman Sawmy promised to deliver to him, but did not deliver to him. I do not for a moment say that these facts will warrant the charge, but the charge is made and an application founded thereon to Major Bell for a summons. He refers the party to Mr. Clarke. Mr. Clarke refers him back to Major Bell, and so the matter appears to be bandied about between them, until at last Major Bell absolutely refuses to grant a summons. I expected to hear that Mr. Clarke, had acted in the same manner. But on the contrary, this seems to have stimulated Mr. Clarke to action and he granis a summons attendable on the 6th November. The parties accordingly appear before him on the 6th and after the plaintiff's Attorney had proceeded some little way in his opening the Magistrate, says that he cannot proceed further with the case, for it appeared that there was an action on this very note pending in a Civil Court, and that being the case he says: "it would not be fair for me to interfere." No one can doubt that there may be many cases when it might be proper, and in fact the ends of justice would require that the Magistrate should refuse to entertain a criminal prosecution until after the Civil proceeding thus pending and connected with the criminal charge, should be terminated. As in the case of perjury charged to have been committed in an answer in a suit which has not been determined, or in respect of a document on which a Civil action may be pending; in such cases, there can be no doubt that the Civil suit or action should be first disposed of before any criminal prosecution is allowed to proceed, and for a very good reason—namely, that though the charge itself might fail, yet it might create a prejudice and deprive the party of his just rights, and therefore it is that at the central Criminal Court the practice is not to try a case of perjury, while the cause out of which it arose is in any way undetermined. Now take this case—the indorsee brings his action against Verdarajoolo. It may be very important to determine whether or not the terms on which the note was delivered were such as to give Emberooman Sawmy a right to endorse it over to the Plaintiff, and it might very seriously prejudice that question, if this charge were now to be proceeded with against Emberooman Sawmy. We think, therefore, that this is a case in which the Magistrate might very fairly exercise the discretion which the law vests him with and refuse to proceed with the prosecution. But I think the Magistrate was wrong in one respect. I think he ought not to have dismissed the summons. I think he ought to have adjourned it, pending the decision of this Court in the Civil action, that however is mere error in procedure, if it be an error at all and is not a ground for our interference.

Mr. Justice Bittleston.—It seems to me also in this case that there is no ground here to warrant the issuing of the Mandamus to Mr. Clarke to hear and determine this information. It seems to me that—Mr. Clarke has, in fact, heard and determined the case. True, he did not consider it necessary that the evidence should be gone into. It appeared to him that the statement of the gentleman who appeared for the prosecution itself disclosed sufficient ground why he ought not to hear the case any further? He disposed of the case by dismissing the summons not on the ground that he had no jurisdiction, but because it appeared that there was a civil action pending on this note, and that he ought not to decide either way on that summons at that time, as to the question of the guilt or innocence of the party charged. He exercised the discretion which he unquestionably possessed and dismissed the summons on that ground. With reference to this application, it is quite unnecessary for us to consider whether in so exercising his discretion, the Magistrate was right or wrong? We cannot correct errors of Judgment by a Writ of Mandamus. I recollect with regard to the cases suggested by the Chief Justice that one occasion in this Court on a trial for perjury, it was objected that the trial ought not to go on, because there was a civil suit pending concerning the matter on which the perjury was assigned; in that case the civil suit had been determined here but against that decision, an appeal to the Privy Council had been filed. In that case I thought that under the circumstances I was not bound by the practice of the Central Criminal Court, and I went on with the trial. It was a matter on which I had to exercise my discretion and in the exercise of that discretion I in that instance directed the trial to proceed, so here it was a matter entirely in the discretion of the Magistrate, and we can't interfere with the Magistrate in the exercise of that discretion by a Mandamus. *Rule refused.—Athenæum and Statesman, Dec.* 16.

NEILGHERRIES.

WE here that a gentleman well-known to the planting interests about here, has lately, in conjunction with an experienced Indigo planter from Calcutta, purchased a Coffee Estate not far from Mercara. It would seem from this that the Coorg Estates are looking up, and placing themselves on a par with those in this locality, or why would the gentleman referred to go so far in search of "fresh fields and pastures new?"—*Star, Dec.* 11.

WE are informed that Mr. A. Lascelles, the Agent of the Free-hold Land Association, has resigned his appointment, and that the Managing Director of the Association is coming out, either to make arrangements for another Agent, or to constitute a local board of supervision.—*Id.*

WE are told that great loss has been sustained in an Estate in Wynaad by the destruction of plants by a small insect or worm, which entering the trees below the lower branches, bores its way up the centre. This we believe to be either the caterpillar of a moth, or the larva of a beetle. In either case, fires kept up at night when the parent moth or beetle comes out, would attract the insects, and to some extent at least, destroy them. A similar effect to that which has been reported to us would be produced by the *wire worm*, the offspring of the *Elatra*, or shipjack beetle, which destrings young trees at the collar. This worm remains for several years in this state, and is very destructive.

It will afford us much pleasure to make our paper a medium of communication on subjects of interest to planters, and we invite correspondents to favor us with the results of their experience in all matters of importance to this growing section of the Indian community.—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

IT may be in the recollection of some of our readers that we noticed some time ago a report on certain mineral districts near Goorgaon, drawn up by the late Dr. Thompson. The district alluded to (a hilly tract) is known to contain mineral ores of considerable value. It is very desirable that some qualified officer of known scientific attainments should be deputed to investigate the localities and examine the mineral ores by chemical tests, for they may very possibly turn out to be of the highest value.—*Delhi Gazette, Dec.* 18.

A LETTER from Mooltan of the 14th says, H. M.'s 89th marched into Mooltan on the 11th to relieve the 101st Bengal Fusiliers which Regiment commences its march for Rawul Pindee on the 16th, proceeding *viâ* Jhung. They will be at Jhung on or about the 25th December, Wuzeerabad the 7th January, Jhalum the 14th, and Rawul Pindee the 21st.—*Id.*

PUNJAUB.

ADVICES have been received from Central Asia up to 24th November.

Mr. Eastwick is reported to have arrived at Karez on the Perrian frontier.

The Ruler of Herat had fired a *feu de joie*, alleging that a force was marching to his aid from Mushud by order of the Shah of Persia. The Ameer believed it to be a trick.

It is reported with the exception of meat, there are provisions for a year in Herat.—*Lahore Chronicle, Dec.* 17.

MEMORANDUM OF THE MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—The 6th Regt. N. I., late 23rd L. I., marched from Umritsur on the 15th instant, for Meean Meer, at which station the Regiment is to be quartered instead of being divided between Ferozepore and Umritsur. On the arrival of the 6th N. I., at Meean Meer, a wing of the 27th N. I. will proceed to Ferozepore, and relieve the 4th Goorkhas under orders for Peshawur.

A Detachment of Invalids and time-expired men from Regiments in the Peshawur Division, and at Sealkote, Meean Meer and Umritsur, marched from Meean Meer on the 15th instant, under command of Capt. McDonald 79th Highlanders, en route to Mooltan, at which station they will embark for Kurrachee. The strength of the Detachment is 366 men, 23 women, and 43 children.—*Id.*

PEOPLE are hardly aware that in the Fort of Lahore they can, whenever they like, gaze pensively on the pajiamah of Mahomet, bow to a hair of the Prophet, and actually touch a tooth (a rotten one) of one of the companions of his Hegirah. Such is the case. Under the lock and key of the authorities are these, and many other treasures, such as a turban and pair of shoes of the Prophet, a walking-stick of one of his friends, a carpet on which he kneeled. The pious Mahomedan looks at and bows to these reliques with great devotion, and calls them "Ziarut Shureef."—*Id.*

In a church not quite a hundred miles from Lynn, a person entered a pew, and unfortunately sat down upon the dress of a lady who happened to be rather broadly crinolined. In an instant he rose to his feet, and begged the lady's pardon in these words, "Yer pardon, mem' but I'm feared I've broken your lower rib-bones." "Nothing wrong," said the lady, blushing.

BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN.

CEYLON.

(From the Overland Colombo Observer, Nov. 29.)

MORE rain has fallen both at Colombo and in the interior during the fortnight than could have been wished, and carts have been neither plentiful nor cheap. Still the great crop is now rapidly reaching Colombo, and is being prepared and shipped. The following is the usual memorandum for the fortnight:—

PLACE.	PLANTN.	NATIVE.	TOTAL.
4 Ships for London, with Cwts.	15,250	5,597	20847
Total to 27th Nov. 1862.....	51,154	22,024	73,178
Do. 1861.....	52,740	12,763	65,503
Cwts....	1,586	9,261	7,675

Decrease. Increase. Decrease.

It will be observed that the shipments of plantation have just about overtaken those to the same period of last season, while no native there is a considerable increase. The increase on both kinds is over 7,000 cwts.

We have no doubt that next statement will shew a much larger increase.

DISTRIBUTION OF COFFEE CROP EXPORTED FROM CEYLON, FROM 1ST OCT. TO 27TH NOV. 1862.

	Plantation.	*Native.*	*Total.*
LONDON .....cwts.	51,154	22,024	73,178

We are now able to give the exports of Ceylon coffee, of each kind for the seasons ended 10th October, from 1849 to 1862, inclusive.

From this return is excluded all coffee not the produce of Ceylon—that is coffee imported from India and re-exported. The quantity in any one year of the series has never, we believe, amounted to a ship's cargo. In this last season there was only the trifling quantity of 530 cwts. valued at £1,177. The Ceylon coffee exported was as follows:—

Plantation... Cwts.	476,824-1-10	£1,287,425-14-4
Native ..... "	123,722-1-7	247,444-12-6
Total Cwts.	600,546-2-17	1,534,870-6-10

The quantity of Plantation is only 7,000 cwts. below that for the previous season, which was the greatest of all. Native, on the other hand, is actually below the figure for the first year of the series. There can be no doubt that a good deal of the apparent decrease is owing to the fact that a good deal of native coffee is prepared and sent home as plantation.

In the 14 years under review besides supplying her own wants, at the rate of at least 50,000 cwts. per annum, Ceylon has sent into the markets of the world over 64 millions of cwts. of coffee, worth, on the spot, nearly 15 millions sterling, and probably selling for not less than 18 to 20 millions. The average value of Plantation has risen from £1 12s. in the bad year, 1848-49, to £2-14, while the export has increased from 210,000 cwts, to 484,000—far more than doubled in fact. The rise in the average vaule of native, from 17s. to £2 is still greater than in the case of Plantation, but the rate of progress as we have shewn, has been very different—in fact the last year of the series shews a decrease on the first. But we have suggested the explanation of the apparent falling off. Taking both kinds, our exports have not quite doubled, but the value has more than tripled. We commend these interesting figures to the attention of our readers. They represent as nearly as possible the whole of the commercial history of Ceylon, from the disastrous season 1848-49 to the prosperous one of 1861-62, with all the vicissitudes of depression and prosperity that came between.

Our issue of to-day contains the report of the Select Committee on the Railway, with the resolution of the Legislative Council adopting it. It goes to the Secretary of State by this mail, with a request that His Grace will arrange for a contract with Mr. Faviell who sent in the lowest tender. A strong impression in favour of the Messrs. Pickering had been created by the sweeping assertions of their blustering Agent Mr. Waller. But it is found that he made many assertions which requred qualification, and we think we may safely say that the public has implicidly as the Committee and the Planters' Association has explicitly indicated assent to the decision of Council.

The other proceedings of the Legislative Council show great progress in the recognition of right principles in legislation. Our Government, like all other Governments, has been taught that only embarassment to themselves and others can be the result of legislating for religious burials or religious marriages. The Governor, and we believe the majority of the members of Council, believe and are prepared to act on the principles for which we have so long fought, that the only duty which Legislators owe to religion, is to let it alone—to leave it unfettered. We refer to our reports for details.

In last issue (most part of which, we fear, lies "nine fathoms deep" edifying the coral makers of the Maldives,)—we indicated the prospect of a series of very large Pearl Fisheries. We have now to report that, following on a re-assuring speech from the Governor, to the effect that Roads and Railway would make simultaneous progress, there is unprecedented competition for good coffee land. The latest sale of lands in Badulla and Happootella realized 5 to £6 an acre!

The Customs Revenue is also increasing, so that, in the face of all drawbacks, we may honestly report that Ceylon holds her position as one of the most prosperous of Britain's colonies.

Our English readers will know before this paper reaches them, that the Mail steamer *Colombo* has been wrecked on the Maldives. As far as *our* information goes, the whole of the Ceylon Mails were lost. We therefore, reprint and place below the Summary of our last issue.—*Id.*

The *Nemesis*, we understand, will call at the scene of the wreck. Providentially all the passengers, including a lady and three gentlemen from Ceylon, were saved; but all the cargo and the bulk of the Mails seem to have been lost. No doubt the more precious articles, including £4,000 worth of gold from Australia, will be recovered by the aid of divers.

We are glad to observe that Government at the instance of Mr. Wall are obtaining returns of Tamil coolies in the Island. We cannot doubt that a general census of the population will speedily follow.

The French *Messageries* service has commenced, but we owe it little or nothing as yet in regard either to lower passage rates or increased postal facilities.

The *Louisa* has been taken up for the conveyance of Military Invalids to England.

As we write, the steamer with the Mail of November 3rd is reported at Bombay, but the intelligence has not been telegraphed.

The total amount of the Ceylon Relief Fund for the Distressed British Operatives has now reached £1,024.

INDIAN PRESS.

RECEPTION OF SIR C. TREVELYAN.

(From the Bangalore Herald, Dec. 16.)

OUR Madras contemporaries are fighting amongst themselves as to the reception to be given to Sir Charles Trevelyan on his expected arrival at Madras. The *Madras Times* naturally rejoices over the appointment; since the sin of one of its contributors is thus blotted out. The *Athenæum*, on the other hand, condemns the appointment of our ex Governor to a seat in the Calcutta Council as one of the most suicidal acts which Sir Charles Wood could possibly commit.

Had Sir Charles Trevelyan remained a little longer in India, we in the Mysore Territory might have felt some of the effects of his vigour. He was continually seeking for information as to its management by the late Commissioner, but whether this arose from a desire to possess information upon every subject or from a determination to rescue us from Bengal, is scarcely possible to say. The general opinion is that Sir Charles was desirous of getting the whole of the Madras Presidency, if not under his immediate control, at least within his influence; he thought and very naturally that in native States if any influence at all was to be exercised it should be by the Government of the Presidency within whose limits said State might be situated and by whose Troops said State might be garrisoned.

We quite agree with Sir Charles Trevelyan that it is an anomaly to compel the Madras Presidency to garrison the Mysore, Hyderabad and other native States whilst the Superior Officials are supplied from Bengal; and whilst the subsidies derived from those States are carried to the credit of the Government of India. However, the question now regards the manner in which Sir Charles should be received at Madras? The Press, with the exception of the *Athenæum* seems to be unanimous in according to him a hearty welcome; and if our knowledge of the people enables us to pronounce an opinion, we should say that the requisition to the Sheriff is one of the most numerously and respectably signed that we remember to have seen in Madras during the last one and twenty years. We find at the top of the list the name of the Senior partner of the principal mercantile house in the city. The name of John Vans Agnew is known, we should say not only throughout Madras, but throughout the whole of India and the greater part of Europe. Following close on the heels of Mr. Vans Agnew, we find the name of Mr. Mackenzie, who, if we mistake not, is the Senior partner in another of the first class mercantile houses. Next comes the name of the Advocate General, who, perhaps, may be called a Government Officer. The next name, we believe, belongs to a Civil Servant. In fact, all classes of the community are fairly represented in the requisition and as we said before; we do not remember to have seen for many a long day a call made upon the Sheriff by so many persons of every class and condition in the community.

The *Athenæum* asks what did Sir Charles accomplish whilst he ruled the Presidency, that he should now be entitled to a public demonstration as he passes through to Calcutta? Why the *Athenæum* cannot see what is plain to every body else who resided in the Presidency during that short and brilliant administration we cannot understand. He had eyes to see, and ears to hear, why did not use them? We don't care to rest Sir Charles' claim to the gratitude of the people and to a mark of their respect upon the ground that he originated the idea of a People's Park although even that must entitle him to have his memory green in the eyes of the people. The thousands who throng the Park evening after evening, and especially when the Band plays, is, we should say, conclusive evidence of the value the people set upon the means of recreation afforded to them. In an immense city, like Madras, there must be tens of thousands who scarcely ever move out of doors and whose health must be seriously injured inconsequence. To these people the Park has been an inestimable boon. It is just between New Town, Chindadrepettah, not far from Vepery and just beside the most thickly inhabited portions of John Pereira's Garden; one of the most densely populated localities in Madras. The advantage of air and exercise cannot possibly be over-rated and now that the people have an inducement which they never had before we are satisfied that it will be turned to the best account.

But is the People's Park the only thing that Madras has got to remind her of her former Governor? We think not. Most people who have resided for any length of time in Madras must know something of the Trevelyan Water Works which have done so much to remove those large quantities of filth which are to be met with in every street of an Eastern city. However if we can afford to throw away the Band stand as too paltry to enter into the account: Cupids bow cannot on any account be omitted. This latter has done more in the way of bringing about matrimonial settlements between eligible parties than all the Balls and Dinners which papas could be induced to give. Here too, Sir Charles proved himself ready to meet the requirements and the convenience of the upper ten. However, it is not to public works alone that we should look in estimating the qualifications of a Governor; he may be a first class Engineer and still be ignorant of the duties devolving upon a Tasildar in some petty village. The best red-tapist in India immediately finds himself out of his element the moment he is transferred to a new office; but Sir Charles Trevelyan applied himself diligently to the task of acquiring a knowledge of the duties of each particular officer of the Government no matter in what capacity employed, this enabled him to see for himself instead of like some of his predecessors, allowing himself to be led insisting upon his right to lead. Then when he made up his mind he did'nt allow himself to be diverted from his purpose by any opposition amongst the Services. All the weight and influence of the Civil Service, would not have sufficed to save Mr. Prendergast and Mr. Reid once the Governor had satisfied himself that these gentlemen had been guilty of a breach of duty.

On the question of Railway fares we were unable to coincide with the views of the Governor those of the Railway men appearing to us to be much more reasonable and put forward on better authority, namely, practical experience extending over a long period of service. The result has shewn that in his great anxiety to provide for the public convenience at the lowest possible cost he over looked as we think the reasonable expectations of the shareholders and the claims of other parts of the country to have lines constructed for them. We always held that the first thing to do was to make the Railway pay; that point once reached a reduction of fares was a matter of easy accomplishment where as therefore even by ever so little the sum for which he expects to be carried on his journey or the sum which he had been accustomed to pay drives many a native from the line. We don't mean to say that these people travel by the road, we rather think they remain at home altogether before consenting to pay the enhanced demand.

"But Sir Charles did nothing to deserve a public welcome on his arrival" so thinks the *Athenæum*! Had this statement been put forward by any other journal in India we might excuse it on the ground of missinformation; but to make this an apology for the *Athenæum* would be to offer an affront to that usually well informed journal. We must rather suppose that some contributor managed to slip in his communication during the absence of the Editor.

The meeting to be held at Madras on the 18th, will determine whether the *Athenæum* or the *Times*, and we are right in the matter of the reception which ought to be accorded to the new Financial Minister.

ENGLISH PRESS

LAUNCH OF THE POONAH

(From the Times, Nov. 10.)

A MAGNIFICENT addition was made on Saturday to the already numerous steam fleet of the Peninsular and Oriental Company by the launch of the Poonah at Blackwall. A large number of invitations to view the launch were issued by the directors of the Thames Iron Works Company (by whom the Poonah has been constructed), and thus a valuable opportunity was afforded of inspecting the vast works connected with that establishment. The enormous extent of the works, the army of workmen employed, and the gigantic size of many of the vessels in course of construction afforded a spectacle scarcely to be equalled in any other part of this kingdom. The surprising revolution that has lately occurred in the construction of ships of war is strikingly evidenced by the fact that by far the greater amount of tonnage building in the yards of the Thames Iron Company consists of war ships, and this, too, in a time of profound peace, when there is no extraordinary pressure upon the resources of the Government dockyards, such as has formerly been the case in times of war when the aid of private shipbuilders has been called upon to supplement the efforts of the national establishments. At Blackwall, as our readers are aware, was built the famous Warrior, and the slip upon which that monster of the deep was built is now occupied by the Minotaur, an iron-cased ship, larger and more completely protected than the Warrior, the latter having a partial coating of iron 4½ inches thick upon a teak backing of 18 inches thickness, while the Minotaur will be protected from stem to stern with iron armour 5½ inches thick, backed by nine inches of teak. The total tonnage of this vessel will be upwards of 6,800 tons, and as she is very far advanced in outward construction her gigantic bulk overtops and dwarfs other vessels in the same yard, which, by themselves, are wonders of massive strength and enormous size. The Minotaur is not the only

Business Announcements.

HIRSH, Milliner and Dress-Maker, No. 3, Medow Street, Fort.

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TO MESSES AND OUTSTATIONS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, their supplies being personally selected by Mr. Treacher in England, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent. discount for prompt payments.

Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.

October 16th 1862.

NOTICE.—The undersigned respectfully returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received, and begs to inform the public of Bombay and Outstations that, owing to the present Building *undergoing extensive alterations*, he has removed to No. 29, Meadow Street, opposite the Bank of Bombay, and trusts to merit the same kind patronage and support, as he will continue to import the same first Class Goods, made especially to order, superior and cheaper to any imported, viz.

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ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—
The following WINES, &c., received from Messrs. F. Giesler & Co., London:—

Champagne, in case, containing 1 doz. each.			
Moselle,	ditto	ditto	1 "
Sherry,	ditto	ditto	3 "
Claret,	ditto	ditto	2 "
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes			1 "

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell:—

Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing 3 doz. each.			
Sherry,	ditto	ditto	3 "
Brandy,	ditto	ditto	1 "
Old Tom,	ditto	ditto	1 "
Whiskey,	ditto	ditto	1 "

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—
RUM, of superior quality and strength, in Hogsheads and Butts.

FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.
Bombay, 19th December 1862.

THE FINEST ALE IN BOMBAY.—Bass' East India Pale Ale, *guaranteed* in splendid condition, in Casks of 3 dozen each at Rs. 6 per dozen.

Hams and Cheeses, at 14 Annas per lb., at McCORMICK & Co., 15, Apollo Street, Fort.

BASS & Co.'s BEER BOTTLED by J. J. Stone and Co. in Quarts, for sale. Apply to LYON BROTHERS & Co.

FOR SALE.—CHILLINGWORTH'S CROWN WINES.—Just received ex *Gloriana*.

The Undersigned respectfully beg to call the attention of their Customers, Military Messes in Bombay, Bengal, and Madras, and the public in general to the Vintage Vacancy now at Outtations, to their stock of really first-rate Crown Wines, from the well-known Firm of Messrs. Chillingworth and Sons, consisting of Pale and Golden Sherries, and Port in quarts and pints. Also superior Pale and Golden Sherry bottled in Bombay. The superior quality of the Wines is guaranteed.

JEWAJEE RUTTONJEE'S SONS,
Apollo Street.

FOR SALE—

BURGANDY WINES.	Rs.	LIQUEURS.	Rs.
Hermitage, qts.	25	Anizette	32
St. George "	23	Créme de Cretis	22
Chambertin "	23	BRANDIES.	
Do. Pints.	11	Delbruck Fils old Cognac	32
Clos. Vongeot qts.	18	Craritte Dupont's do	25
Do. Pints.	10	Cantillon's do	28
CLARETS.	Rs.	CORDIALS.	Rs.
Léoville, qts.	30	Raspberry	20
Chateau Margaux	22	Cherry Cordial	20
Sauterne	22	Whiskey	21
SHERRY.	Rs.	Old Tom	18
Old Golden	22	GINGER WINE, by John Grabbie	20
Do. Green	20	GERMAN ABSINTHE	18

N. B.—To close an Account. Messrs. Delbruck Fils, St. Estephe' Claret sold hitherto at Rs. 24, reduced to Rs. 16 per dozen. Apply to ALBERT VINAY.

Forbes Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—

Black Seal	Amontillado	per dozen	Rs. 28
Brown Do. / White do. / Brown do. / Yellow do.	Good Dinner Wines	"	" 24
MADEIRA, very old		"	" 42

PORT—

Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts	"	" 28
Do. Do.	Quarts	"	" 15
Red Seal	Quarts	"	" 24
Do. Do.	Pints	"	" 13

CLARET—

Chateau Margaux		"	" 34
Lavoille		"	" 28
St. Julien		"	" 23
Medoc		"	" 16

CHAMPAGNE—

Superior quality	A. De Paul	Quarts	" 40
Do.	A. De Paul	Pints	" 21
Do.	J. C. Morizet	Quarts	" 36
Do.	do.	Pints	" 19

HOCK—

Sparkling and Still	Dambar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine	per dozen	Rs. 38
	do.	"	" 21
MOSSELE do.	Piesh	"	" 18
TREACHER & Co.'s do.		"	" 18
CURAOCA		"	" 30
MARASCHINO		"	" 30
CHERRY BRANDY		"	" 40

SPIRITS—

Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36		"	" 30
do.	Julies Robin (30 years old)	"	" 20
Rum	Vaughan, Jr., F.R.C.S.	"	" 20
Gin—Old Tom	Booth, London	"	"
Do.	Hollands in cases	"	" 21
WHISKEY	Glenlivet, Crabbie	"	"

ALE AND STOUT.

Allopp's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, just to hand in excellent condition.

GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKINS' London, and TENNENT'S Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE, KURRACHEE, AND KOTREE

NEW ARRIVALS.

MESSRS. JEWANJEE EDULJEE'S SONS have the pleasure to announce new arrivals per *Caspatrick* and *Brandon*, direct from London. Besides other Stores, all choice and fresh, too numerous to mention in an Advertisement, Champagne, of the first quality in Quarts and Pints, from L. M. Canneaux and Son, of Reims, and London.

Hock and Moselle, very superior, also in Quarts and Pints, from ditto and Burgett and Sons.

Hams, of various sizes in tin, and canvas.

Cheeses in tin and bladder. Orders for any quantity will be attended to.

Bacon in tin of much excellence, &c.

Messrs. J. E.'s Sons have always on hand Messrs Chillingworth's Pale and Golden Sherries and Port; also Messrs. Graham's Port Wine, which they can highly recommend. Any orders will be thankfully received, and they beg to assure their friends and the public, that they will receive prompt and careful attention.

No. 1, Medow Street, Fort.

MESSRS. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & CO. beg leave to inform their friends and the public in the Bombay Presidency, that they have made arrangements for the regular supply of their WINES and SPIRITS through their Agents, MESSRS. LEGGATT & Co., Bombay, at whose Godowns they will in future as always procurable.

Messrs. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & Co. will continue to ship the same qualities of Wines and Spirits which have hitherto been in such extensive demand, and beg reference to the following list of those descriptions which have been found most suitable for consumption in India:—

LIST OF PRICES.

| | For

The Bombay Gazette
EXTRAORDINARY.

Bombay :—Dec. 25, 1862.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 26th NOV. AND 3rd DECEMBER

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Jeddo*, Captain Brown, with the mails from England of the 26th ultimo and 3rd instant, arrived in the harbour this morning about eleven o'clock.

She left Suez on the 13th instant, and Aden on the 19th.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

From Southampton.—Captain and Mrs. Scott, infant, and European female servant; Mrs. Eden and European female servant; Dr. Burr; Miss Impey; Captain Hutcheson; Mrs. Bannerman and infant; Mr. W. H. Kent; Lieut. C. H. Luard; Mrs. Diver, two infants and a native servant; Captain Hayley; Mrs. Col. Petrie; Mr. Gerrard's native female servant; Mr. Houliston; Mr. A. Heap; Mr. J. Dougall; Mr. J. Langley; Mr. J. Sutherland; Lieut. and Mrs. Daveney; Mr. J. Soden, Purser P. and O. Company; Mrs. [illegible]rter and infant; Mr. J. G. Gribble, Com[illegible]der P. and O. Company; Mrs. and Miss Col[illegible] and child; Mr. F. H. Parsons, Surgeon [illegible]nd O. Company; Lieut. E. M. James; Mr. [illegible]Eastley, Chief Officer P. and O. Company; [illegible]J. Evans; Mr. Davidson's Ayah; Lieut. La [illegible]ouche's Ayah; Mr. J. Marriot; Mr. W. H. Sharples; Mr. Skinner's two natives female servants; Colonel Lacey's European female servant; Mrs. Easthope's child; Mrs. Campbell's two servants. Mr. John Blow; Mr. F. Ford and wife; Mr. C. Martin; Mr. H. Lewis; Mr. T. Wilan; Mr. James Harrayson; Mr. John Walton; Mr. Bailey; Mr. Robert Hope; Mrs. Meade's native servant.

From Marseilles.—Mrs. Ashburner; Lieut. Col. Rocke; Mr. Bevis; Mr. Howard Ashton; Mr. Grant; Mr. Brien; Col. Bush; Lieut. J. B. Crispin; Mr. and Mrs. Stockwell; Captain and Mrs. James; Mr. D. Davidson; Mr. A. Johnston; Mrs. Claridger, two infants and ayah; Mrs. Keay; Major Robinson; Mr. P. Pestonjee and two native servants; Mr. Leigfield; Mr. [illegible]no and European servant; Mr. Khyner; [illegible]awrence; Mr. Mackenzie. Mr. J. McEvoy; Mr. H. Moore.

From Suez—Captain Scovell; Mr. J. Maximos; Mr. Farrington; Mr. Hume and Lady; Mr. Eutichidi R. S. Clarke and E. Curtis, Stewards P. and O. Company.

From Aden—One Public Follower, and three Rivetters P. and O. Company.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

THE army of the Potomac under General Burnside has evacuated Warrenton. Burnside has resolved to change his base of operations to Fredericksburg, which he has summoned to surrender. A battle was expected at this place. The main body of the Confederates are stationed between Fredericksburg and Richmond. The Confederates are said to have suffered a defeat in an unimportant engagement at Moorfields in Virginia. A Federal expedition from New Orleans has penetrated into Louisiana. The Federals are reported to have the whole coast of Texas under their command and to be preparing to advance upon Vicksburg. M'Clellan has gone to New York, where he has had an enthusiastic reception. A large purchase of Confederate Bonds is said to have been made at Richmond by European capitalists.

It is rumoured at New York that President [illegible]vis has offered to sell 1,000,000 bales of cotton, [illegible]ers to arrange with the Federal government [illegible]s exemption from seizure on the seas.

The demonstrations making in Greece in favour of Prince Alfred have become more general and enthusiastic. In some places the people have gone so far as to proclaim him King. Russia is understood to oppose the election of Prince Alfred. Public opinion in England is also averse to it. The Provisional Government has declined all intention of offending Turkey or the Protectorate of the Ionian Isles.

The Rattazzi ministry has resigned. Great difficulties are experienced in the formation of a new Cabinet.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week :—

In her Majesty's Indian Service: Edward de Lautour, Esq., Bengal Civil Service—Lieut.-Colonel R. J. Hughes, Retired List, Bengal Army—W. Crozier, Esq., Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service.

Miscellanous: Admiral Sir Charles Sullivan—Mr. James Sheridan Knowles—Mr. Deedes, M.P.

A great county meeting was held at Manchester on the 2nd December in reference to the distress in the cotton districts. The subscriptions announced at the meeting amounted to £130,000.

At the Central Criminal Court 27 persons were indicted, and 24 have been convicted for violent assaults in the streets of London. The sentences varied from penal servitude for four years to penal servitude for life. Several fresh cases of garotting have occured.

All the persons implicated in the great Bank forgery case have been committed for trial.

The Mexicans are making great preparations to defend Puebla and the road to the capital.

Alarming rumours respecting the state of the French forces in Mexico have been current in Paris. They are contradicted by the 'Moniteur.'

The Spanish Cortes were opened by the Queen in person on the 1st December.

A grand fête day is to be held at Paris on the inauguration of the Boulevard Prince Eugene. Rumours are still current of plots against the Emperor.

Immense damage to shipping has recently been caused by a violent hurricane in the Gulf of Lyons.

The court of inquiry upon the officers of the Grenadier Guards implicated in the late turf scandals have sent in their report to the Horse Guards.

An action brought against Major Thorpe, of the Indian army, for seduction, has been tried in the Court of Exchequer. The jury could not agree upon a verdict, and were discharged.

The Hon. and Rev. W. J. Brodrick, canon of Wells, has been appointed to the deanery of Exeter.

Mr. Stirling, M.P., has been elected Lord Rector of the University of St. Andrew's.

The Princess Alexandra has returned to Copenhagen. She was met at Lille by the Prince of Wales on his way to England from Rome.

The sentence of death passed upon Gardner, the chimney sweeper, convicted of the murder of his wife, has been commuted to transportation for life.

Meetings of the East India Irrigation and Canal, Indian Tramway, Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway, Madras Irrigation and Canal, and Peninsular and Oriental Companies have been held during the past week.

The fight for the championship between Mace and King took place on the 26th November. King was the victor.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 3.

Bank and Mercantile Bills on Calcutta and Madras, 60 days' sight, 2s. 0¼d.; 30 days', 2s. 0⅜d. Bombay, 2s. 0⅜d. to 2s. 1d.

Five per Cent. Rupee Paper, 105¼; Ditto Five-and-a-Half, 112½.

Indian Five per Cents., 107¾ ex div.

Consols for Money, 92⅛ to 92¼ ex div.; Ditto, Account, Jan. 8, 92¼ to 92⅜ ex div.

Bank of England rate of discount, 3 per cent.

Money Market quiet, but rates steady.

The Stock Markets are rather depressed.

Produce Markets quiet. Tea remains generally dull. Silk very firm at 22s. 6d. to 23s. 6d. for No. 3 Tsatlee. Indigo remains flat. Sugar has rallied 6d. per cwt. Rice quiet. Saltpetre sells slowly at the late decline. Jute not so active. Cutch nominal. Shellac dull of sale.

Coffee.—Plantation Ceylon, middling, 83s. 6d. to 86s.; good middling, 86s. 6d. to 89s. 6d.; fine middling, 90s. to 93s. per cwt. Market 6d. to 1s. lower for native, but plantation firm.

Linseed sells at 63s. to 65s. for Calcutta, and at 71s. to 72s. for Bombay. Rapeseed is quoted at 65s. for Calcutta, and at 73s. for Guzerat; market firm.

Cocoanut Oil quoted at £53 10s. for Ceylon, and at £57 for Cochin.

Liverpool Cotton.—Fair New Orleans, 26½d. per lb.; fair Broach, 16d. to 16½d.; fair Dhollera, 15d. to 15½d. per lb.. Market opens animated.

Manchester Market.—Grey shirtings, 40 inch, 7lbs. 14s. to 14s. 6d. per piece; 8¼lbs. 16s. to 17s. Madapollams, 32inch, 3lbs. 6s.; Mule Twist No. 40 good seconds, 28d. per lb. Market firmer as to price with business in Yarns, but little doing in Goods.

We have this morning intelligence from New York to the 22nd November. Very important movements were being made by the contending armies in Virginia. The Federals had occupied the north side of the Rappahannock, and the Confederates were on the south side, and occupied the very positions the Federals had evacuated. The Confederates still held Fredericksburg, and General Longstreet was encamped before it, and a battle for possession of the city was expected shortly. The municipality of the city had refused to surrender it at the summons of General Sumner. The Confederates were also planting batteries along the south side of the Rappahannock to prevent the Federals from crossing. The Confederates were making movements in the neighbourhood of Harper's Ferry, whilst the movements of General Stonewall Jackson remained as mysterious as ever. The *New York Herald* expresses fears lest, while efforts were being made to capture Richmond, Washington should be taken by the enemy. A brisk encounter is reported between the Federal and Confederate gunboats in Louisiana, in which both parties suffered considerably. The Southeners had repulsed an attack on St. Mary's Georgia, by the Federals. Two of General M'Clellan's staff officers, who had lately been arrested, had been released; the general himself had gone to New York, and was enthusiastically received. It is said that upwards of 100,000 Federal soldiers are on the sick list. The Southern journals estimate the Confederate loss by disease and battles within the last 10 months at 75,000 men. Gold was at 30¾ premium.

The *New York Times* of November 21st says :—

The time will come when America will enforce reparation from England for the Alabama's depredations. The most effective cure for sectional heartburnings will be a foreign war for a year or two. England has done all she can to break down America in her day of agony, and America will hate England for it till the last American now living goes to his grave.

Turin telegrams are by no means decisive as to the formation of the new Italian Cabinet. Signor Cassinis, formerly Minister of Justice, is said to have accepted the task of constructing the new administration. Signor Rattazzi has formally announced his resignation to the Chamber.

A Stockholm journal, the *Aftonbladet*, says that the crown of Greece has just been offered, through the medium of the English government, to Prince Oskar of Sweden.

COTTON MARKET.

The market this week opened with more activity both at this port and at Liverpool, and the improved tone has been since well maintained, establishing an advance of ⅛d. to ¼d. per lb. on the quotations given in our Commercial Report. To-day the market is telegraphed from Liverpool animated at ¼d. per lb. advance on Friday's prices.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mate B. C. S. Clarke..... Indian Navy.
Mate H. G. F. Colgrave ..... ,, ,,
Midshipman G. G. Lowder ... ,, ,,

EXTENSION OF LEAVE GRANTED.

Assist.-Surgeon A. J. Kelsey ... Bombay.
Assist.-Surgeon W. Fleming ... ,,

CASUALTIES IN HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN SERVICE.

Edward de Lautour, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Nov. 26.

Lieut.-Colonel R. R. Hughes, Retired List, Bengal Army, Nov. 29.

W. Crozier, Esq., Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service, Nov. 12.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS FROM BOMBAY.

DATE	SHIPS	COMMANDERS.	AT
Nov. 25	Union	Skilling	Hull.
29	Alma	Brough	Liverpool.
	Joshua	——	Do.

DEPARTURES FOR BOMBAY.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Nov. 27	Eliza Bencke	Glendinning	Liverpool.
	South Carolina ...	Shapcott ...	Do.
28	Broughton Hall ...	Tate	Do.
30	Otago.....	Master.....	Gravesend.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Arabian, Bombay to Liverpool, Oct. 6.

Countess of Yarborough, Bombay to London, Sep. 27.

John Linn, Bombay to Liverpool, Oct. 12, Lat. 29 S. Long. 14 E.

Zemindar, for Bombay, Oct. 8.

LATEST ADVICES FROM INDIA.

CALCUTTA ...	Oct.	23	Received via Marseilles Nov. 27, and Southampton Dec. 3.
MADRAS	,,	28	
BOMBAY	Nov.	1	
BURMAH	Oct.	1	
CHINA.....	,,	15	
CEYLON	,,	30	

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